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THE COLONIAL ISSUE

OF THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is fixed for April 28. Ever since THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST was established nearly fifty years ago it has enjoyed an increasing Colonial and foreign circulation; but, in response to a want in the trade which was felt many years ago, it was decided to bring out a Colonial Issue in the spring, having an extra circulation to the Colonies and other important centres abroad in addition to the home distribution. The first number was brought out in April 1891, and the issue has gained popularity ever since. It brings buyers in remote parts of the Empire into direct contact with the home firms. THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST has from its first issues made a point of developing Colonial trade, and this annual issue, instituted fifteen years ago, has proved one of the best means at the service of the advertising firms for furthering their business interests. There is no other well established and organised *bona-fide* paid subscription circulation to the Colonies such as THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST's available, and it will be included in the Colonial Issue on April 28. The issue will cover most of the buyers (and the best of all) in India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, and other East Indian places, China, Japan, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, and other British parts of Africa, as well as British possessions generally. It is an issue that no house desirous of publicity and improvement of their business connection should miss. They should drop a postcard to the Publisher for a convincing booklet about the trade possibilities covered by it.

Summary.

The subjoined paragraphs give the gist of the more important matters in this issue, with the object of showing at a glance what has happened during the week. See also "Contents" in the first column.

WHAT can you make of the writing puzzle on p. 459?

A NOTE on p. 447 foreshadows the struggle which the P.A.T.A. have in hand with co-operative societies.

AN educational publication issued by the Harmsworth firm contains a well-informed article on pharmacy, which we review on p. 462.

AN interesting optical agency case, in which a London firm sued an Oldham herbalist for spectacles supplied, is reported on p. 457.

THE geranium-oil contract dispute, which was a feature of the commercial law cases of the week, ended in a verdict for the defendants (p. 456).

MR. PEARCE, M.P., has drawn from the Chancellor of the Exchequer a statement that legislation is to be introduced presently on duty-free alcohol (p. 455).

THE Bill drafted by the British Medical Association aims, among other things, to prevent chemists extracting teeth. A few words on the subject are given on p. 461.

A BELFAST young man has been awarded 65*l.* damages against a medical man for injury caused by the application of belladonna liniment in orchitis (p. 457).

THE chemists of British Columbia are not satisfied with the Bill dealing with patent medicines and narcotics suggested by their Legislature. Some amendments are suggested on p. 451.

THE Executive Committee of the British Pharmaceutical Conference met last week and elected thirty-six new members (p. 462). The arrangements for the Birmingham meeting are giving satisfaction.

MR. PETER BOB has been investigating some of the official ointments and gave the results of his work in a paper at an evening meeting of the North British branch of the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 470).

"XRAYSER" makes some pungent remarks on the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill on p. 459, and we point some lessons that may be learnt from the persistence of company representatives in the lobby of the House of Commons (p. 460).

ANTIMONY, acetate of potash, foreign citric acid, and Jamaica ginger are dearer; copper sulphate, peppermint oil, and spermaceti are firmer. Hydrastis, shellac, star-aniseed oil, quicksilver (seconds), and wood oil are easier. Cod-liver oil is lower (p. 474).

MR. C. A. HILL gave an interesting paper before the Western Chemists' Association on misleading trade-names, dividing the subject into geographical, botanical, pharmaceutical, trade, and chemical misnomers (p. 463). The discussion on the paper is printed on p. 468.

THE Government Pharmacy and Poisons Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on Tuesday, a verbatim report of the speeches being given on p. 452. The Presidents of the British Pharmaceutical Society and the Irish Society have since interviewed the introducer of the Bill, and the suggestions made by them are being considered by the Earl of Crewe (p. 454). The Pharmaceutical Society's Bill came on in the Commons on the same evening, but as two members objected the Bill has had to be postponed till March 27 (p. 455).

Association and Society Business.

MR. R. H. BELL, President of the Sunderland Chemists' Association, figures on p. 466 as the Association President of the week.

Bradford chemists listened to Mr. Marsden lecturing on Russian pharmacy (p. 466). The Nottingham chemists also had a lantern-lecture on "Venice and Florence" (p. 466). The Pharmacy Bill occupied the attention of the Altrincham Association (p. 466). Oxford held its annual meeting (p. 466). Northampton chemists discussed the Government Poisons Bill (p. 466). "How Opium is Produced" was what the Wolverhampton Association was told by Mr. A. H. Hall (p. 466). Hull discussed breaking bulk, and came to a resolution in regard to dispensing proprietary medicines (p. 467). Exeter offers some amendments to the Government Poisons Bill (p. 467). Cambridge was occupied over the ownership of prescriptions (p. 467). Leeds listened to Mr. J. H. Cuff on "Sight-testing Opticians" (p. 467), as did also the North London Chemists (p. 469). Edinburgh Chemists' Association were interested in a batch of notes and queries that Mr. William Duncan brought forward (p. 468). Sheffield had a new subject to deal with—the sale of dithylen (p. 469).

Corner for Students.

CONDUCTED BY LEONARD DOBBIN, Ph.D.

Students, please note. All communications should be addressed to the Editor of "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

All communications and reports must bear the names and addresses of the writers, not necessarily for publication. The reports of those who ignore this rule are liable not to be dealt with.

QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS.

A MIXTURE of not more than three salts will form the subject of the next exercise in qualitative analysis. The mixture will comprise acids and inorganic bases occurring in the British Pharmacopœia, and is to be submitted to a thorough systematic examination, all its constituents are to be detected, and proof is to be given that the substances detected are the only constituents of the mixture.

Students' applications for portions of the mixture of salts (accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, not a stamp merely) will be received up to Tuesday, March 27, and the samples will be posted on the following day.

Students' reports will be received up to Saturday, April 7. Each report should contain a concise account of the work done, and should include a list of the constituents detected. In this list any substance regarded as an accidental impurity should be distinguished from the essential constituents of the salts composing the mixture.

SPECIAL NOTE.—The analysis announced above forms the final exercise in our analytical tournament for the current winter session. The usual monthly first and second prizes in this series of analyses will be awarded only to apprentices or assistants who are preparing for the Qualifying examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain or of Ireland, which fact *must be attested on their reports*.

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

During the past year six samples of quinine wine were submitted to the Dover borough analyst, of which two were found to contain traces of salicylic acid.

A football team of Leicester chemists opposed the Leicester Thursday Olympic F.C. on Thursday, March 15, at the Western Park ground, and won by 5 to 3.

The body of a gentleman found in the Medway at Rochester on March 19 has been identified as that of Mr. Charles Bemrose, who was formerly in business in London as a chemist, but retired some six months ago to live at Strood.

The Southwark Borough Council have instructed their solicitor to ask Mr. Hopkins, the Lambeth Magistrate, to state a case for appeal, on his recent decision regarding the use of salicylic acid in lime-juice cordial (see *C. & D.*, March 10, p. 396).

At the annual meeting of the Newcastle Electric Supply Co. on March 16, it was stated that a chemical company [the Castner-Kellner Alkali Co., Ltd.] will shortly establish works at Carville-on-Tyne, and take from the electric company thirteen million units a year.

An off spirit-licence has been granted to Messrs. Harrison, Parkinson & Co., chemists, 7 Sunbridge Road, Bradford. An application by the Timothy White Co., Ltd., for an off wine-licence for their premises at 78 High Street, Mile Town, Sheerness, was refused by the Sittingbourne Magistrates.

At the Guildhall Police Court on March 21, John Herbert, who had posed as George Russell, a director of the Liverpool Borax Co., Ltd., of the Ditton Oil Mills, Ltd., Widnes, and of other companies, was sentenced to twelve months'

hard labour for obtaining various sums of money by false pretences.

Frederick Albert Henderson, chemist's assistant, was summoned before the Hull Stipendiary Magistrate on March 20 for wife-desertion. The defence was that the wife had been married before, and she admitted it, but said that her first husband absconded six months after marriage fourteen years ago. The Magistrate dismissed the case.

Three men, named Geake, Norton, and Lynch, were committed for trial at Bristol on March 21 charged with breaking into the shop and warehouse of Mr. F. R. Smallman, chemist and druggist, of 33 Sandy Park Road, Brislington, and with having stolen an iron safe, with 4*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* in money, two bank-notes, two insurance-policies, an indenture, a ledger, a prescription-book, two bank-cheques, and clothing.

A girl of sixteen, named Florence Edith Davies, has been committed for trial by the Swansea Magistrates for putting salt of lemon into some cornflour intended for the infant child of Mrs. Ernest Durk. Mr. C. A. Seyler, the borough analyst, said he found 28 grains of the poison in the cornflour, and had it been uniformly mixed in the food it would have had a very serious effect on the child.

It was reported on March 19 that a burglar had entered the shop of Mr. A. Thresh, chemist and druggist, Spring Gardens, Buxton. An assistant, who heard a noise, found a skylight open in a top room. The room had been ransacked, money and other valuables having been carried off. The marauders escaped, in spite of a long police search. It is thought that the burglar had designs on a bank next door to Mr. Thresh's shop.

Midland Notes.

Mr. H. E. Watt, M.Sc., A.I.C., has commenced practice as an analyst, assayer, and consulting chemist at Denman Chambers, 42 Temple Street, Birmingham.

It is a remarkable fact that Birmingham chemists' shops have been associated with two of the most sensational diamond robberies of recent years. Exactly a year ago (see *C. & D.*, March 18, p. 418) 12,000*l.* worth of diamonds were stolen from the shop of Mr. F. A. Smith, chemist, Colemore Row, by the substitution of a handbag for one exactly similar while the diamond-merchant was being served at the counter. On March 17 the shop of Mr. Frederic William Whiston, chemist and druggist, Warstone Lane, was the scene of another mysterious disappearance of diamonds, of the value of 4,400*l.*, belonging to Mr. I. Eidenow, who carries on business in Hatton Garden, London. Mr. Whiston's shop is a sub-post-office, this second business being managed by his daughters. Mr. Eidenow was posting a parcel in the shop, and put, so he affirms, a wallet containing the missing diamonds upon a ledge. He subsequently left the place, and half an hour later discovered his loss, but on returning to the post-office no tidings could be obtained of the wallet. At the time the wallet was left on the ledge, Mr. Whiston said, postal business was very heavy, hundreds of packages being despatched by jewellers about midday. Those awaiting attention were two deep, and stood between the counter and the ledge. When Mr. Eidenow returned the rush was over, and only two people were at the counter. Apparently it would have been impossible for either of the Misses Whiston to have seen what happened at the ledge during the press of work.

Contracts.

Further contracts have been settled as under:

Whitehaven Corporation.—Sanitas Co., for disinfectants. Forehoe Workhouse.—Mr. R. R. Alpe, chemist and druggist, Wymondham, for drugs.

Rochford Rural District Council.—Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, for disinfectants.

Chard Workhouse.—Mr. J. F. Saunders, chemist and druggist, Ilminster, for drugs.

Sudbury (Suffolk) Workhouse.—Mr. H. J. C. Harding, chemist and druggist, for drugs.

Orsett Workhouse.—Mr. J. C. Mitchell, pharmaceutical chemist, Grays, for drugs.

Sheffield Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., for drugs.

Strand Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Hewlett & Sons, Charlotte Street, E.C., for drugs.

Semington Workhouse.—Mr. J. H. Aplin, chemist and druggist, Trowbridge, for chemicals.

Lexden and Winstree Workhouse.—Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., London, for drugs.

Kettering Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Hearon, Squire & Francis, Ltd., of London, for drugs.

Ramsbottom Town Council.—Messrs. Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., London, for disinfectants.

Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum.—Messrs. Maitland & Co., East India Dock Road, E., for drugs (1,034/).

Colchester Board of Guardians.—Mr. William Smith, chemist and druggist, to be chemist for six months.

Mansfield Urban Council.—Mr. J. A. Pegg, chemist and druggist, Mansfield, appointed chemist to the hospital.

Cranbrook Board of Guardians.—Mr. A. W. Hudson, chemist and druggist, Cranbrook, for medical appliances.

Mill End Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Maitland & Co., East India Dock Road, Poplar, E., for drugs (433/ 7s. 10d.).

Bristol Town Council.—Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham, for drugs to the Hospital at 128/ 10s. 8d.

Dover Workhouse.—Mr. A. L. Thompson, chemist and druggist, Dover, for chemicals, at 30¼ per cent. off scheduled prices.

High Wycombe Workhouse.—Messrs. Young & Co., chemists, White Hart Street, High Wycombe, for disinfectants, cod-liver oil, and quinine.

Rawtenstall Town Council.—Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., the Sanitas Co., Messrs. Draycott & Co., and the United Alkali Co., Ltd., for disinfectants.

Newport Board of Guardians.—Messrs. Ferris & Co., Ltd., Bristol, for drugs; Messrs. John Phillips & Son, chemists, 92 Commercial Street, Newport, for surgical dressings, etc.

Hampstead Board of Guardians.—Messrs. T. Hodgkinson, Prestons & King, Bishopsgate Street, E.C., and Mr. E. B. Stamp, pharmaceutical chemist, 29 High Street, Hampstead, for drugs.

Southwark Borough Council.—Messrs. Alfred Young & Co., for carbolic acid, 1/ 10s. 10d. per 40-gal. cask; carbolic powder, 2/ 4s. 6d. per ton. United Alkali Co., Ltd., for Chlorox, 7s. 6d. per 5-gal. jar.

Bermondsey Borough Council.—Messrs. Adcock, Easton & Co., for carbolic acid, 98 per cent., 10d. per gal.; crude carbolic acid, 30 per cent., 5½d. per gal.; prepared carbolic acid, 20 per cent., 6d. per gal.; permanganate of potash, 1/ 15s. 6d. per 21 cwt.

Broadstairs and St. Peter's Urban District Council.—Messrs. Newton, Chambers & Co., London, for disinfectants; Izal disinfectant-fluid, 3s. 6d. per gal.; Izal No. 1 disinfectant-powder, 7s. per cwt.; sulphur candles, 3s. per doz.; Izal carbolic soap, 28s. per cwt.

Liverpool Workhouse.—Messrs. Evans Son Lescher & Webb, Ltd., for druggists' sundries; Messrs. Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp, Ltd., for drugs and indiarubber appliances; Messrs. Walter R. Taylor & Co., for drysaltery; Mr. Charles S. Bullen for surgical appliances; and Preston's Liverpool Distillery Co., Ltd., for methylated spirit.

Bexley Urban District Council.—Sanitas Co., Ltd., for Sanitas powder, 10s. per cwt.; fluid in bottles, 9s. per doz.; crude in fluid in drums, 4s. per gal.; soap in bars (No. 2), 28s. per cwt.; carbolic acid (95-per-cent.) in 16-oz. bottles, 9s. per doz.; 1-lb. sulphur candles, 3s. per doz.; creoside in 8-oz. bottles, 6s. per doz. Messrs. Kirkpatrick, Barr & Paton, for manganate of soda (strength 30 per cent.), 20s. per cwt.

Retailer's Stock Sold.

The stock and fittings of the City Pharmacy, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C., were disposed of by auction on Wednesday, March 21, by Messrs. Fryer, Cooper & Co., when the total realised 237/ 16s. 6d. The highest item was 75/ for 52 feet run of carved mahogany shop-fitting, comprising shelving and drawers and the counter and other glass cases, glass shelves, electric-light brackets, etc. The mahogany counter realised 10/., and the show bottles and contents about 25/. Some parts of the stock were disposed of at very low prices, e.g., 14 doz. shaving-soaps, ointments, tooth-powders, etc., 19s.; 14 doz. proprietary articles, 1/ 18s.; 21 rheumatic rings, 11s.; three dozen Cremolia shaving-soap, 11s.; 28 beautiful sponges, 3/ 5s.; 20 clinical thermometers, 24s.; 23 bottles of malt extract, 10s.; 17 dozen small proprietary articles, 8s.; marble-top Ameri-

can soda-fountain fitted on marble base, 25/.; Kodak developing apparatus, black box and contents, and two glass shades, 10s. It was observed that a good many items of stock fetched higher prices than is generally obtained in the ordinary way of business, but the purchasers of the fixtures had a real bargain, as they are said to have cost 600/., and, as already mentioned, they went for 75/.

Sheffield Notes.

The Improvement Committee have passed an account, amounting to 950/ (a cheque for which is not to be drawn at present), in favour of Boots Cash Chemists (Eastern), Ltd., being the purchase-money of leasehold land and premises in Moorfields.

A local pharmacist had a curious experience last week, when the sun, shining through one of the show-bottles in the window, set fire to a box of sea-salt! This bottle has been in its present position for years without any mishap, even in the height of summer, whereas on this particular day it was bitterly cold. The supreme point in the story is, however, that on the occurrence being related, a listener pointed out what a fortunate circumstance it was that the incident had happened in the daytime, and how serious the consequences might have been had it happened in the night!

The Sale of Rat-poisons.

At Wolverhampton on March 20, Annie Fallon again appeared to answer a charge of attempting to commit suicide. It will be remembered that at the last hearing (*C. & D.*, March 17, p. 412) the Chief Constable spoke strongly respecting the sale of cheap poisons such as the accused had taken, and he now said he had had a similar bottle of poison purchased to that which the prisoner obtained, and had had it analysed by Mr. Jones (the borough analyst), who had found that it contained 3.154 grains of phosphorus, sufficient to poison two adults. The prisoner was discharged. Subsequently the Chief Constable directed the attention of the Bench to the fact that this was one of the cases where people could get for a penny sufficient poison to kill two adults, without any question being asked about it. In answer to Dr. Hamp (one of the Magistrates), the Chief Constable said there was nothing about the bottle to distinguish it from bottles containing non-poisons.

Dr. Hamp remarked he was sorry it did not come under the scheduled section. It appeared to him to be very dangerous.

The Chief Constable: Anybody can buy it who wants it.

Dr. Hamp: Chemists have to keep poisons in a particular cupboard.

The Chief Constable: There is no restriction in this case.

Dr. Hamp: The law in regard to this poison is a farce.

The Chief Constable agreed, and said there was a safeguard against poisons that were expensive, and the cheap ones went free. He thought a representation should be made to the Home Office.

Mr. Beckett: Write to the Home Office and represent the case to them.

The Chief Constable: I will.

The Magistrates' Clerk added that he would get particulars of each case.

Co-operatives and the P.A.T.A.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Branch of the Co-operative Wholesale Society held on March 10, Mr. T. Tweddell, the Chairman, in closing a discussion on the decreased profits in the society's soap-making business, said:

He thought they had reached a point when the C.W.S. would have to reconsider their position in regard to advertising. They were just entering upon one of the greatest struggles in the history of the co-operative movement, and that was in connection with the Proprietary Articles Association, who had refused to supply the wholesale unless they gave a written guarantee that they would not supply any of the stores that paid a dividend on the articles. The wholesale had taken up the position that the dividend was an essential feature of the movement, and that they would not take any step whatever calculated to interfere with it. They had taken up this position, too, and whatever profits they made in their trade they claimed the right to dispose of as they thought fit.

The report of the committee of the C.W.S. for the second half of 1905 has been published. It shows total sales for the year of 20,785,469/., which is 4½ per cent. more than in

1904. In the second half of the year the sales amounted to 10,924,667*l*. The net profits for the year were 168,285*l*., and from this 4*d*. per lb. is to be paid to members (total, 159,718*l*.) and 2*d*. per lb. to non-members (848*l*.), 6,563*l*. being placed to reserve. During the year the Irlam soap-works turned out 265 tons of soap weekly, this representing 37.5 per cent. of the soap sold by the society. The profit on it was 12,080*l*. The Pelaw works sent out 93,875*l*. worth of drugs and drysaltery during the second six months of the year, the profit being 1,319*l*.

All the proprietors in the P.A.T.A. except the following have now expressed their intention to comply with the new regulations. About 208 have signed up to the time of writing. Those firms whose names are marked with an * do not see their way to withhold supplies from Industrial Co-operative Societies which give dividend off P.A.T.A. net prices. The goods belonging to firms not so marked have been removed for other reasons:

Automatic Tooth Brush Co.	Helliar, E
Clay, Paget & Co., Ltd.	*Jackson, G.
*Cook, E., & Co., Ltd.	*Koko Maricopas Co.
*Dean, W. H.	Kopa, L., & Co.
Dakos Liniment Co.	*Mandall & Co., Ltd.
*Fennings, A.	Moller, P.
*Foods, Ltd.	*Petol, Ltd.
*Foster Clark & Co.	Schutze, F.
*Gower, W.	*Stedman, J.
*Guy's Tonic Co.	*White, A. J., & Co., Ltd.

Replies are still being awaited from the following firms as to their intentions in regard to withholding supplies from Co-operative Societies which undersell P.A.T.A. prices by the giving of dividend:

Anglo-American Drug Co., Ltd.	Newbery, F.
Carter Medicine Co.	Oldridge, C. & A.
Frog-in-your-Throat Co.	Oriental Fibre Tooth Brush Co.
Heali Remedy Co.	Tunbridge & Wright
Konvo Manufacturing Co.	Virol, Ltd.
Lohse, G.	

The additions to the list during February and March comprise Eczoline preparations, Garlande's specialities, Parke, Davis & Co.'s Ammoniated Quinine Compound and Throat Mentholated Tablets, Pomeroy Preparations, Pure Hair Soap, Raydum, Reveille pills, Woods' Arecia Nut tooth-paste, and other preparations.

Manchester Notes.

The "poisonous" chocolate wafers referred to in last week's "Notes" have been examined by Professor Délépine, who has found nothing poisonous in them. They contain bacteria, but he cannot say that this would account for death. As the experiments are not complete, the inquest has been further adjourned.

In order to provide additional time for the study of the more practical and professional portions of the medical curriculum, without at the same time lengthening the five-years' course, a rearrangement is proposed whereby materia medica will be taken during the three months' summer session in the first year of the University course, instead of in the second year as at present.

Warning to London Chemists.

We are informed that a man, calling himself D. Henderson, giving an address at 43 Skelton Road, Forest Gate, E., is calling upon chemists and others, stating that he is in the employ of Messrs. Lynch & Co., Ltd., Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., and possibly other houses, and under various excuses is borrowing money from any chemist who is sufficiently kindly disposed to lend it to him. A good many chemists in various parts of London have been imposed upon by him, and we call the attention of the trade to the matter. The man is about 5 ft. 4 in. high, with a white clean-shaven face, frizzy hair, and looks about thirty years of age.

P.M.V. and Drug Stores Association

At a meeting held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, March 21, it was proposed by Mr. Vickerman (Bury), seconded by Mr. Clapham (Manchester), and supported by Messrs. Chambers and Donnolly (Bolton), and unanimously carried, that the resignation of Mr. Leggett, as accepted at a meeting at Leeds on February 14, be confirmed; and that the Assistant Secretary, Mr. A. Beeby, 26 Wolsley Terrace, Camp Road, Leeds, be appointed General Secretary *pro tem.*, to whom all communications should be addressed.

In reference to the foregoing Mr. Leggett telegraphs as follows: "Leeds called meeting Mitre Manchester yesterday. Never advised me. About five attended. The remainder had reasons for not attending. Characteristic of their proceedings, and passed a resolution accepting my resignation."

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Contracts.

The following contracts have been entered into by Boards of Guardians in Ireland:

	Medicines	Appliances
Ardee...	Sumner & Co., 32½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Ballymoney...	Sumner & Co., 35%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Bantry...	Cork Chemical & Drug Co. (conditional) 27½%	Fannin & Co. (conditional) 30%
Bawnboy...	Clarke & Co. (Belfast) 28½%	Fannin & Co.
Borrisokane...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 26%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Callan...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 25%	Fannin & Co., 33½%
Carrickmacross	Boileau & Boyd (conditional)	Connor & Sons, 33½%
Clogheen...	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)
Clogher...	Sumner & Co., 33½%	J. Clarke & Co. (Belfast), 33½%
Clonmel...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	J. Clarke & Co. (Dublin)
Cork...	Cork Chemical Co., 30%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Dundalk...	Clarke & Co. (Belfast) 31½%	Connor & Sons, 35%
Dunshaughlin	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Enniskillen...	H. Boyers (Sligo) 33½%	Sumner & Co.
Galway...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin) 33½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Gort...	Sumner & Co., 33½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Kells...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 28½%	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 34%
Kilkenny...	Boileau & Boyd (conditional) 28½%	Fannin & Co., 33%
Larne...	J. Clarke & Co.	J. Clarke & Co.
Limavaddy...	Sumner & Co., 33½%	Connor & Sons, 35½%
Lisnaskea...	Sumner & Co., 33½%	Clarke & Co., 33½%
Longford...	H. Boyers & Co.	Medical Supply Co. (Sligo)
Manorhamilton	H. Boyers & Co.	H. Boyers & Co.
Mohill...	A. Burns (Mohill) 27½%	P. N. White (Sligo), 32½%
Mullingar...	Boyers & Co., 33½%	Fannin & Co., 33½%
Oldcastle...	Clarke & Co. (Dublin), 30½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Portumna...	Sumner & Co., 27½%	Sumner & Co., 33½%
Roscrea...	Boileau & Boyd	Fannin & Co., 34%
Skibbereen...	Cork Chemical & Drug Co. (conditional) 27½%	Fannin & Co. (conditional), 30%
Trim...	Boileau & Boyd, 28½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Tullamore...	Boileau & Boyd, 21½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Waterford...	Boileau & Boyd, 33½%	Fannin & Co., 34%
Wexford...	Sumner & Co.	Sumner & Co.

Appointment of Analysts.

To the Ardee Board of Guardians Mr. Walter Thorp was re-appointed analyst at the remuneration of 4*s*. per sample.

At the last meeting of the Clogher Board of Guardians Mr. Robt. Barklie (Belfast) was re-appointed analyst to the Union at a salary of 10*l*. per annum.

Personal.

On March 21, in the rooms of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, 11 Waring Street, Belfast, a large company assembled to bid farewell and make a presentation to Mr. Robert Ferris, assistant to Mr. Wm. Martin, chemist and druggist, of 163 Old Lodge Road. Mr. Ferris is leaving for Pittsburg, U.S.A., and had been with Mr. Martin for five years.

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A New Hospital.

On March 20 a new hospital was opened in Liberton by the Earl of Dalkeith. It is a country annexe of the Longmure Hospital for Incurables, Salisbury Place, Edinburgh. The supply and dispensing of drugs and chemicals has been entrusted to Mr. J. D. Horsburgh, chemist, 10 Salisbury Place, Edinburgh.

Saved by the Chemist.

While a party of young men were skating on Dunfermline Town Loch on March 17 the ice broke, and one of them, Robert Grier, fell in. He was in danger of being drowned, but, thanks to the prompt action and life-saving experience of Mr. Matthew Fisher, chemist, a successful rescue was made. Mr. Fisher and two companions made a tow-rope with mufflers and braces, threw one end to Grier, and dragged him into safety.

Personal.

Mr. Martin Dechan, analytical chemist, Hawick, has been made a Justice of the Peace for the county of Roxburgh.

Mrs. Violet Kemp Thomson, of Horn, in the Court of Session on March 17, obtained decree of divorce against her husband, William Horn, chemist, now in Freemantle, Western Australia.

Business Changes.

Mr. H. B. Robertson, chemist and druggist, has arranged to open a pharmacy at 5 Hunter Place, Broughty Ferry, in May.

Mr. Robert Rankin, who holds the diploma of the Spectacle-makers' Company for practical sight-testing, consults now in Ayr as well as in Kilmarnock.

Messrs. Idris & Co., Ltd., mineral-water manufacturers, London, whose *clientèle* in Scotland is largely among chemists, have appointed as their wholesale agents Messrs. J. McCreadie & Co., Ltd., Glasgow.

Mr. James Scott, chemist and druggist, 18 St. Mary's Street, Edinburgh, has disposed of his business there to Mr. John Hutcheon, and has acquired the business of Mr. John M. Greig, 10 High Street, Maybole.

Public Auctions.

The working plant of the Dalmarnock Chemical-works, 89 Rumford Street, Glasgow, has been sold by public auction. The sale occupied two days.

The chemical-works belonging to Messrs. William Henderson & Co., Ltd., Irvine, together with the fixed plant and machinery, will be offered for sale by public auction in the Faculty Hall, St. George's Place, Glasgow, on April 4 next, at the further reduced upset price of 10,000*l*.

Chemists and Aerators.

Mr. Alexander A. Adam, chemist and druggist, Airlie Street, Alyth, who some time ago added an aerated-water manufactory to his business, has joined the membership of the Dundee and District Bottle Exchange Association. Another member is Mr. Andrew Leighton Ross, chemist and druggist, High Street, Montrose, who trades as "John Reid."

Perjury in a Glasgow Dental Action.

In Glasgow Sheriff Criminal Court on Friday, March 16, before Sheriff Mackenzie, John T. Gibson, 16 Rosemount Street, Garngad, an apprentice engineer, aged twenty-one, was charged with having on December 1, in a civil action before Sheriff Boyd, in which he was pursuer, and in which he obtained damages against Dr. Waterhouse, dental surgeon, Glasgow, deposed on oath that he had lost his job through injury sustained by the alleged careless extraction of a tooth by one of Dr. Waterhouse's assistants, and that he was working with the Hozier Engineering Co. on the day before the tooth was extracted, whereas he had not been employed by that firm for about seven weeks previous to the extraction of the tooth. After hearing evidence in support of the charge, the Sheriff said he must regard accused's evidence in the civil action as wilfully untrue, and sentenced him to thirty days' imprisonment.

Athletic Chemists.

The fixtures of the Edinburgh Chemists' Golf Club for the season have been issued by the Hon. Secretary, Mr. A. McCutcheon, 2 Marchmont Street, Edinburgh. The season will begin on April 4 with a match, between teams selected by the Captain and the Hon. Secretary, over the course at Duddingston. The Spring Holiday (April 23) fixture is at Hedderwick Hill. The "Gibson Handicap Medal" will be played for at the Braids on May 16, June 13, and September 5. The "Hole-and-Hole" competition dates are April 7 and 28, May 12 and 26, June 9 and 23. The "Bogey" competition for the "Brown Medal" takes place on June 21, the Autumn Holiday (September 17) will be spent at Gullane, and the closing match will be played at Barberton on October 3.

The annual meeting of the Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club was held in 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 19, Mr. D. S. Napier (Vice-President) in the chair. The annual reports by the Secretary, Sports Secretary, and Treasurer showed the club to be in a flourishing condition. The membership stands at 113, and the club embraces the following sections—viz., golf, running, swimming, cycling, cricket, and football. The funds of the club are also in a sound condition, with a good balance carried forward. The following officers were elected for the current season: Hon. President, Mr. W. L. Beaumont; President, Mr. D. S. Napier; Vice-President, Mr. George Somerville; Secretary, Mr. George Hadden, 19 Duke Street, Edinburgh; Assistant Secretary, Mr. J. M. R. Stewart; Sports Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. R. McDougall, 1 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh; Committee, Messrs. A. G. Paterson, R. Alexander, W. H. Chambers, J. P. Gibb, C. C. Marsden, J. Hossack, and Leonard Trant; Auditors, Messrs. R. K. Kinninmont and G. H. C. Rowland. A hearty vote of thanks was awarded the retiring officers, especially to Mr. David Brown, retiring Hon. President, and to Mr. G. H. C. Rowland, for many kind services. The sum of 2*l*. 2*s*. was voted to the Benevolent Fund.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE MARAGLIANO SERUM.—The "Matin" reporter has travelled to Geneva and visited the Maragliano Institute. He describes the "fluid" or "quintessence of Koch's bacillus," which serves to immunise animals (and later on human beings) against tuberculosis, and the "antituberculosis vaccine, which will doubtless be the most glorious discovery of Professor Maragliano." Dr. Marzagello prepares the tuberculine and Dr. Figari the bacteriolysine. The institute boasts "the most beautiful collection of tuberculosis bacilli in Europe."

A CHEMICAL EXPLOSION.—While an assistant on the premises of M. Hubert, 112 rue Vieille-du-Temple, Paris, was manipulating some calcium carbide on March 16, he accidentally let a bagful fall into a tub of water. The acetylene caught fire from a spirit lamp, and caused an explosion. The assistant was burnt and seriously injured. The shop-front was wrecked, bars of iron and wooden beams being blown into the middle of the street and wounding two passers-by. The shop-windows on the opposite side of the street were shattered to atoms. The damage is estimated at 6,000*l*.

PHARMACY IN ANCIENT GREECE.—That "there is nothing new under the sun" is evinced by the names of some of the old Greek remedies—Heria athanasia (immortal medication), Heria Ambrosia (divine), isochryson (as good as gold), etc. Various theories have been broached regarding the nature of these medicines, but they are generally supposed to have been of a purgative nature. Dr. Dambergis (chemistry professor at the Athens School of Medicine and Pharmacy) has made a communication on this subject to the Paris Society of Pharmacy. He holds that the Hierons of Esculapius, which ancient inscriptions declared sovereign for digestive troubles, were simply mineral waters—a kind of classic "Evian-les-Bains," containing a large proportion of bicarbonates.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—"The Chemist and Druggist" is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

South African Pharmaceutical Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony.
Natal Pharmaceutical Society.
Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society.
Rhodesia Pharmaceutical Society.
Northern District Chemists' Association.
Pharmaceutical Society of Orange River Colony.

Cape Colony.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.—A meeting of residents of Tamboer's Kloof was held on February 22, in order to arouse public activity in the crusade against consumption. A motion was adopted to the effect that, in view of the extent to which tuberculosis is prevalent in Cape Town and in the Colony, it is necessary that the public authorities should take measures to combat the disease. A member of the audience asked whether the Anti-tuberculosis Association had any power to prevent the sale of patent medicines as "infallible cures for consumption." The Chairman said they ought to take all steps for the prevention of this horrible quackery. A lady friend of his had assured him that one of these preparations was the cause of her being a widow. It was decided, on the suggestion of the Rev. J. J. McClure, to send a deputation to the Colonial Secretary to advocate action on the part of the Government in the matter of the provision of a sanatorium.

CUSTOMS UNION TRADE.—The monthly statistics relating to the imports and exports of the various Colonies included in the Customs Union show that trade opened well during the first month of the year, imports into the Cape Colony and Transvaal showing a substantial increase as compared with the previous month, while Natal and the Orange River Colony exhibit a slight decrease. The imports of drugs, chemicals, and dyestuffs into the Union, taken as a whole, are slightly less than in December 1905. They are as follows: Cape Colony 21,589*l.*, Natal 17,988*l.*, Orange River Colony 5,741*l.*, Transvaal 47,577*l.*, Southern Rhodesia 3,389*l.*, and North-Western Rhodesia 85*l.* The grand totals of imports for the Union for January reached almost seven millions sterling, and rather over seven millions was exported, more than two millions consisting of diamonds and raw gold. Among the drugs exported the only item included in the monthly returns is aloe, of which 41,250 lb. was exported, valued at 296*l.*, which figures compare with 4,119 lb. in December and 83,019 lb. in November 1905.

Transvaal.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF THE TRANSVAAL have been active of late in the matter of the Customs Conference. The committee have written to the Director of Customs, pointing out that chemists as a class are quite heavily taxed already, and that anything in the nature of further taxation on drugs or chemicals or spirituous preparations will be vigorously opposed. They (the committee) have also communicated with the various pharmaceutical bodies throughout South Africa—namely, Natal, Cape Colony, Orangia, and Rhodesia—asking their co-operation. Particulars of the deputation to the Transvaal delegates were given in last week's issue (p. 417).

TRANSVAAL MEDICAL COUNCIL.—At a meeting of the Council, at Johannesburg, on February 20, the President (Dr. Davies) formally moved the adoption of the following recommendation of the Executive Committee:

In regard to payment of fees to members that the Council follow the precedent set by the Colonial Medical Council, the members of which each receive 75*l.* per annum and the President 100*l.*

Dr. Turner objected to the principle of paid members, but if they were going to accept payment their services were surely worth more than 75*l.* a year. Dr. Woodhouse said the only idea was that something should be given a member to more or less make up for the inconvenience he was put to. The motion was agreed to. Mr. D. W. Sims, a dentist, appeared before the Council to give an explanation regarding his employment of an unregistered assistant, named

Graham, who was recently convicted for infringement of the Ordinance. Mr. Sims read a long statement, after which his case was considered at length by the Council. Eventually it was decided that a caution to Mr. Sims would meet the case.

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.—The publication of the King's Speech at the opening of Parliament has caused some controversy in the Colony. The greater portion of the community in Johannesburg appear to be in favour of the Constitution of April last, but in the country districts considerable delight is manifested that the old Letters Patent have been withdrawn, and that full responsible government is so close at hand. Speculation is rife as to what is likely to be the basis of the new Constitution. It is anticipated that the elections for the new Legislative Assembly, which were to have taken place in July next, will not now be held until the end of the year.

Orange River Colony.

MR. W. ELFORD ROGERS, representative for Messrs. Oppenheimer, Sons & Co., of London, was in Bloemfontein when the mail left.

OVER ONE HUNDRED BRETHREN were present at the consecration and installation of the Emerald Lodge of Freemasons, No. 392 (I. C.), on February 21, particulars of which have already been given (*C. & D.*, March 10, p. 366).

PRACTISING AS A DOCTOR.—At Bloemfontein, on February 23, George H. Raymond, who advertises himself as a medical herbalist, was charged before Mr. St. John Grant with contravening Section 22 of the Medical and Pharmacy Ordinance by having practised or professed to practise as a physician, doctor of medicine, etc., without first having obtained a certificate. Evidence was given by Sergeant Morton of visiting defendant's premises for treatment. Defendant asked witness what was the matter, and was informed that he had a cold in the nose. Raymond then examined witness's nose with an instrument, and said that he was badly affected with catarrh, and that it would take a month to cure him, for which he would charge 5*l.* Witness then received boxes of capsules and other medicines, for which he was charged 1*l.* Constable Price also gave evidence of visiting accused and being treated for constipation. He received certain medicines, for which he paid 10*s.* 6*d.* Accused was committed for trial.

Natal.

MESSRS. W. J. WALKER & Co., chemists, have removed to new premises at 317 Church Street, Pietermaritzburg.

A PIETERSBURG PIONEER.—The death occurred at Pietersburg, on February 18, of Mr. Michael Kelly, who was one of the first British settlers in the district and a pioneer citizen of Pietersburg on its establishment fifteen years ago. Mr. Kelly for many years managed the branch business of T. W. Beckett & Co., Ltd., general merchants, trading under the title of "M. Kelly & Co.," Pietersburg. In April of last year Mr. Kelly severed his connection with the company, and opened the "New Pharmacy" at Pietersburg, with Mr. E. Bannatyne as manager. Mr. Kelly, who was a prominent and active member of the Roman Catholic community, was well liked in the town which he helped to establish.

TRANSVAAL PHARMACY BOARD.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Board was held at Johannesburg on February 16, under the presidency of Mr. J. H. Dinwoodie, the others members present being Messrs. B. O. Jones, J. R. Jones, and R. Butters.

In view of the absence of certain of the members it was deemed advisable to delay discussion on one or two matters of importance until the next meeting, in order to give all the members an opportunity of expressing their views.

With reference to a communication received from a chemist in a country district, asking whether it was the intention of the Board to take any steps to prohibit general dealers, in towns and villages where there are chemists established, from retailing patent medicines containing poison, it was decided to point out in this and similar cases that general dealers were permitted to retail such poisons provided they obtained a licence from the Resident Magistrate to do so. The Board advised, however, that wherever

a registered chemist is situated he should make representations to the Resident Magistrate to the effect that, as the avowed intention of allowing general dealers to retail medicines containing poison was to enable the inhabitants of outlying districts to obtain their supplies locally, and as no inconvenience existed in his particular district, the Magistrate should in his discretion decline to issue such licences.

Mr. E. M. Warren, chemist and druggist, Great Britain, was admitted to practise in the Transvaal.

Canadian News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

PATENT-MEDICINE LEGISLATION.—The Bill which, as announced in last week's issue (p. 418), has passed its first reading in the Legislature of British Columbia is not approved of by the chemists of the Province. As soon as the details of the Bill were known a meeting of the chemists of Victoria was arranged, and, after some discussion, a committee was appointed to interview the Government on the subject. The deputation was received by the Premier (the Hon. Richard McBride) and other members of the Legislature, and as a result of the conference a series of amendments were subsequently drawn up at a joint meeting of the Council of the British Columbia Pharmaceutical Association and of the special committee, and were submitted to the Government. These amendments suggested a change in the title of the proposed Act, and substitution of the words "furnish or give away" for "expose for sale or have ready for sale." In Section 2, which deals with the labelling of poisonous proprietaries, the chemists suggest an alteration to read as follows:

No person shall sell, furnish, or give away any patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific intended for internal consumption by human beings that contains chloral hydrate, ergot, cocaine or its salts in any quantity, or more than one-fourth of a grain of morphine, or more than two grains of opium, or more than one-fourth of a grain of extract of belladonna or its equivalent in one fluid ounce, or if a solid preparation in one avoirdupois ounce, unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover in which said patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific is put up is conspicuously labelled with the word "poison" and with the name and percentage of the poisonous ingredients.

With regard to Section 3, which seeks to limit the percentage of alcohol in proprietary medicines, the Association suggests the raising of the maximum percentage of "commercial" alcohol permissible in each preparation from 10 to 15, and the addition of the words "intended for internal consumption by human beings." The Association also submits two new sections which it says ought to be added to the Bill. They are as follows:

No person, except the manufacturer of such patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific, shall be deemed to have contravened the provisions of this Act, in selling, furnishing, or giving away any patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific not in conformity with the provisions of this Act, unless such patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific has been analysed by authority of the Provincial Board of Health, and the result of the analysis, together with the declaration that such patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific contravenes the provisions of this Act, has been published in the Provincial "Gazette" and one newspaper in city and town in the Province of British Columbia at a date three months prior to the act of selling, furnishing, or giving away such patent medicine, proprietary medicine, nostrum, or specific.

Notwithstanding anything contained in the British Columbia Pharmacy Act or its amendments, no person shall sell, furnish, or give away any morphine or cocaine as such, except upon the original written order or prescription of a legally qualified practitioner of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, which order or prescription shall be retained, and shall not be re-filled or a copy thereof given. Provided, further, that the above provision shall not apply to sales at wholesale by jobbers, wholesalers, or manufacturers to retail druggists or qualified physicians.

These are alternative suggestions to the main request of the Association that the Bill should be shelved for the present Session, until chemists have had a better opportunity of considering it more thoroughly.

Photographic Notes.

By PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

SEPIA TONER.

Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. have reduced the ferricyanide and sodium sulphide method of toning bromide and gaslight papers and lantern-slides to "tabloid" form. These substances are put up in a carton containing a tube of "bleaching-compound" and a smaller tube of sodium sulphide, in tabloid form. A print is immersed in a solution of the "bleaching-compound," rinsed, and then toned in the sodium-sulphide bath. A point is made of the freedom from iron of the sodium-sulphide tabloids.

THE VICTORIA HANDBOOK

is what Messrs. Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, call the 1906 edition of their photographic catalogue. The first four pages is a concise guide to photography entitled "How to Start Photography," which should be welcome to the amateur commencing the study. The rest of the list is devoted to prices of cameras and other photographic necessities, the selection not being confined to Messrs. Woolley's own cameras or goods. The handbook is well produced and is, we presume, for distribution by chemists to their customers.

VOIGTLÄNDER'S LIST.

Messrs. Voigtländer & Sohn A. G., 12 Charterhouse Street, Holborn Circus, E.C., have issued an informative catalogue referring to their lenses and other optical specialties. The list is illustrated throughout, but a special feature is an article by Dr. H. Harting entitled "Hints on Lenses," which is valuable to the photographic dealer, as it gives in a concise manner the special uses and points of the various Voigtländer lenses. The catalogue runs to 128 pages, and will be sent to any of our subscribers who apply for it. We may add that the list is well worth sending for.

BUTCHER'S PUBLICATIONS.

For dealers wishing to send out a price-list of photographic goods Messrs. W. Butcher & Sons, Camera House, Farringdon Avenue, E.C., have made special arrangements for producing adaptable catalogues. Distinct designs are offered for the outside cover, so that neighbouring chemists need not offer their customers the same catalogue. Another good move is an offer of instruction-books for distribution to customers. The charges are moderate, and the arrangements are such that the dealer's name can be printed on the cover. Chemists who think this method of advertising the photographic department will suit their business, should write to Messrs. Butcher for samples of the catalogues and instruction-books.

PHOTOGRAPHIC CONGRESS.

The "International Congress of Photography" has published a list of resolutions adopted at its meeting in July 1905. The resolutions of greatest interest to photographic chemists relate principally to the carriage of photographic requisites through the post. It is suggested that the postal authorities should pass parcels of sensitive photographic material as "samples," provided the parcel bear the name and trade-mark of the manufacturer on a label or band which is unbroken, and it is suggested that all manufacturers should see that their parcels bear such labels and bands, as well as a red label bearing a black star, which label is recognised by all Customs authorities. The Congress further suggests that the Post Office authorities should admit all photographs and works illustrated by direct photographs on the same terms as any book or magazine illustrated by a photo-mechanical process. Further, that postcards with a photographic print mounted thereon should be admitted on the usual postcard terms, and that cinematograph-films packed in metal cases should be passed as "samples." Camera-shutters are to be marked with their speeds with an error of not more than 5 per cent. So far as the postal regulations are concerned, the Congress is scarcely likely to get the British authorities to see eye to eye with it; while as to the speeds of shutters, the shutter which will retain its original speeds and at the same time be cheap enough to be used on the cheap cameras now so largely sold has yet to be invented.

The Pharmacy and Poisons Bill.

Second Reading carried on Tuesday, the Earl of Crewe Undertaking to Consult Representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies before Proceeding to the Committee Stage.

THE Orders of the House of Lords for Tuesday, March 20, indicated that at 4.30 in the afternoon the Earl of Crewe would move that the Government's Poison and Pharmacy Bill should be read a second time. The Lord Chancellor sat on the Woolsack before that and with quaint formality the Bishop of Liverpool, introduced by the Bishops of Bangor and St. David's, took the oath and his seat ten minutes before the Earl of Crewe's time came. There was a fair attendance of peers, greater on the Opposition benches than on the Government side. We noticed the Earl of Wemyss, who, as Lord Elcho, was one of the principal supporters of the Bill which became the Pharmacy Act, 1868. It would have been nice to get the old man's sympathy for British chemists once more, but Lord Monkswell was acting for the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, and the Earl of Donoughmore and the Marquis of Londonderry were to voice the sentiments of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. The Earl of Crewe sat between Lord Fitzmaurice and Lord Tweedmouth. Lord Monkswell sat in a corner seat on the front bench below the gangway, on the Ministerial side of the House. On one of the back benches on the Opposition side sat Lord Avebury. There were very few members of the Lower House present to listen to the debate. Mr. Winfrey stood on the floor, and Mr. Idris occupied a seat in the gallery reserved to the use of members of the Lower House, and, with a copy of the Government's Bill in his hand, was an attentive listener to what fell from the various speakers. Another member of the House of Commons who was present was Sir Walter Foster, who, as a Privy Councillor, was privileged to follow the proceedings from the steps of the Throne—a space reserved to the use of peers' sons, Ministers, and members of the Privy Council. Mr. R. A. Robinson also stood on the floor of the House. In the Gallery were Dr. Walsh and Mr. W. F. Wells, Dublin, Mr. Jesse Boot and his secretary, Mr. Milne; the secretary of Messrs. Hodder & Co., Ltd., Bristol, was also present.

The Bill occupied the attention of the House for twenty-five minutes, the Earl of Crewe filling up most of the time with a well-informed speech which indicated belief in principles that are not in the Bill—*e.g.*, reservation of the dispensing of drugs to qualified persons. The Earl of Donoughmore, the Marquis of Londonderry, and Lord Monkswell asked Lord Crewe to see representatives of the Pharmaceutical Societies, which he agreed to. The only other speaker was the Earl of Halsbury, who told Lord Crewe that the company question is more difficult to deal with than he seemed to think, and he boldly declared that the memorandum statement that Clause 4 reverses the decision in the company case is wrong. His own Bill he had found insufficient, and so he considered the present one to be, especially in regard to the sale of poisons by druggists. Subjoined is a verbatim

REPORT OF THE DISCUSSION.

The Earl of Crewe, in moving that the Bill be read a second time, said: My Lords,—In asking your Lordships to give a second reading to this Bill I am glad to be able to state that it is not, at any rate in its main points, of a controversial character as between the two sides of the House. In fact, I believe I am right in saying that had the late Government remained in office the noble Marquis opposite (Lord Londonderry) would in all probability have introduced a similar, if not a precisely identical, Bill. Since, however, this proposed measure is the outcome of a con-

siderable amount of discussion outside, and since also the subject is one which is of great interest to several classes of people in the country, and in no small degree to the public at large, it will be right, I think, that I should explain as briefly as I can the details of the measure to your Lordships.

The first clause of the Bill deals with the schedule of poisons. At present the sale of poisons is governed by the Pharmacy Act of 1868, which contains a schedule; but as science has advanced, and the lessons of experience have been learned, various additions have been made to that schedule by Order in Council. Those additions are now incorporated in the Bill, and one or two further additions, as your Lordships will see, are proposed.

Clause 2 deals with a very important matter. There has been for some time past a strong demand on the part of the agricultural and horticultural interests for some extension in the sale of poisonous substances used by them in their business. Last year, I think, the then Minister for Agriculture, Mr. Fellowes, received a deputation which urged upon him increased facilities for the sale of poisonous substances of that kind. In October last, at a meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture of Scotland—of course a very important body—a resolution was passed making a similar request, and I have no doubt that the noble Earl the Chairman of Committees (Lord Onslow) will bear me out in saying that when he was at the Board of Agriculture similar demands were frequently made. It is proposed, therefore, that local authorities should have power to give licences to traders who are not chemists, under certain circumstances, to sell these articles. It is not, however, intended in any way to supersede the ordinary business of chemists in this matter, and it is only in



THE EARL OF CREWE.

DISTRICTS WHERE THERE ARE NO CHEMISTS' SHOPS

that, as a rule, it is proposed that these powers should be given. The article which, perhaps, will be more affected than any by this provision is the article of sheep-dip, which, as your Lordships are aware, is as a rule of a very poisonous character. The most popular and generally used sheep-dip contains a very large amount of arsenic. A large sheep-farmer will probably use several hundredweight of arsenic in the course of the year, and it has been found—particularly, for instance, in remote districts in Scotland—that sheep-farmers have sustained no small inconvenience through having to send a great distance to secure the raw material of these sheep-dips; and it is hoped that by giving licences to unqualified tradesmen, who are not chemists, to sell them the convenience of sheep-farmers will be greatly added to. Then I may also remind your Lordships of the great extension of spraying with various poisons for the destruction of insect and fungus enemies of different crops and plants which has taken place, and horticulturists will no doubt find a similar convenience in this provision. I believe some objection has been raised, though I do not know whether it is now pressed, to the inclusion of arsenic in the substances thus to be sold. But arsenic has the dignity of having an Act of Parliament all to itself, by which its sale is regulated, and that Act contains the provision that arsenic sold for horticultural purposes has to be coloured in a different way, so that it can be distinguished from other substances, and that the danger of using it may be minimised. It is a more or less essential part of this clause that arsenic should be retained among the substances thus to be sold. The draft regulations which it is proposed

to make by Order in Council under this clause are already prepared, and it would probably be for the convenience of those interested in this subject—the Pharmaceutical Society and others—if those regulations are promptly laid on the table, and therefore I propose to do that on an early date.

SHOP-MANAGEMENT.

The third clause of the Bill deals with an entirely different subject. It deals with a matter which is of interest to the Pharmaceutical Society, and also one in which an alteration is, we think, required for the protection of the public. Its effect is that where any person who carries on the business of a chemist in more than one shop shall, on premises which he does not look after himself, but being, of course, a registered chemist, appoint in each case a registered chemist to look after the business. That is a provision which we consider is required for the protection of the public. I daresay your Lordships may remember that in the famous case of *Bardell and Pickwick* there was a juryman who, having unsuccessfully pleaded to be released from performing his duty as a juryman, explained that he had left behind in charge of his shop an errand-boy who, although a very nice boy, was thoroughly unacquainted with drugs, and the prevailing impression on his mind was that Epsom salts was oxalic acid, and syrup of senna was laudanum. That is, no doubt, an extreme instance, but I mention it to show how important it is that all dispensing of drugs, and the general management of the poisons of a chemist in every shop, should be conducted by a thoroughly qualified person.

COMPANIES.

Clause 4 deals with a question which has given rise to a certain amount of controversy. As I daresay your Lordships know, particularly in the poorer districts of the great towns, chemists' shops are very largely carried on by companies. A demand at one time was made—and I think it is hardly possible that that demand in its turn could be seriously pressed, because it is one which it would be quite impossible to meet—a demand was made that everybody having an interest in a company of that kind should of necessity be a qualified chemist. That demand, as I say, is an entirely impossible one to meet. It is of no interest to the public to know how a chemist's shop is financed; but it is of the greatest importance to know how it is managed, and this clause provides that in any case where chemists' shops are carried on by a company there must be *bona fide* management by a qualified person, whose name should be conspicuously placed in the shop; and in order to prevent any infraction of this provision further words propose to enact that any breach of that regulation shall not merely be visited on the unqualified person who may be managing the shop, but should be visited on the company itself. That, it appears to me, is an exceedingly important provision. It is one to which no objection can be taken in fairness, and it is one which I hope will be carried without difficulty. I may say, at the same time, it is not at all the intention of his Majesty's Government to interfere in any way with the carrying-on of these companies' shops. I have no doubt they do supply a want. Fears have been expressed that if these companies and their shops are interfered with, the poor will not be able to obtain a proper supply of cheap drugs. How far cheap drugs are an unmixed benefit to the poor, or to anyone else, may be a matter of opinion. I remember it used to be said a few years ago of the two principal consulting doctors then in London that they only differed in this: that one had lost all faith in every drug, whereas the other retained some slight glimmering belief in two or three drugs; and consequently I do not know that access to very cheap drugs need be regarded as an unmixed blessing to the poor. But still, if they want them, it is perfectly right that they should be able to have them without any interference. We do not intend to interfere with the provision of cheap drugs of this class.

CURRICULUM AND RECIPROCITY.

The next clause, Clause 5, gives certain powers to the Pharmaceutical Society; in the first place, by making it more easy for them to carry out their examination, and, secondly—what I think is a useful provision—by enabling them to recognise Colonial diplomas without further examination in this country.

OTHER PROVISIONS.

The sixth clause makes a certain change with regard to the sale of the more important and best-known mineral acids, which, as your Lordships know, are very largely used in many branches of commerce and manufacture. It proposes to enact, not that their sale should be restricted so far as concerns persons by whom they are to be sold, but that precautions of the well-known kind with regard to the marking and nature of the bottle or vessel in which they are contained should be carried out, as though they were poisons included in the Schedule. And the seventh, which is the last operative clause, deals with the application of the Bill to Ireland. I do not know that at this stage of the measure it is necessary to explain the rather complicated manner in which this Bill is to be applied to Ireland. I fancy one or two points are raised on it, but probably it would be more convenient if they are dealt with in Committee than at the present stage of the Bill. I will consequently, therefore, merely ask your Lordships at this stage to give the Bill a second reading.

IRELAND OPPOSES.

The Earl of Donoughmore: My Lords,—I entirely associate myself with what fell from the noble earl the Lord President of the Council when he expressed his belief that there would be no objection in your Lordships' House to the principle of this Bill. I, on my part, certainly have no reason to object to it in principle. I really only rise to follow on the last words spoken by the noble earl with reference to Clause 7 of the Bill; and, as he has expressed the opinion that it would be better to defer the discussion of the application of this Bill to Ireland until a later stage, I will postpone what I have to say to the Committee stage. We in Ireland already have a system which we believe carries out the necessities which prompt the Government to bring forward this Bill for England and Scotland. I am speaking after consultation with the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, and I can inform your Lordships that we do not think it necessary that this Bill should apply to Ireland at all, and therefore I formally give notice that in Committee I shall move an amendment omitting the application of the Bill to Ireland. I am authorised to say on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, who were not called upon to give evidence before the Departmental Committee on whose report this Bill is founded, that they would be very glad if they might be allowed to state their views to his Majesty's Government.

BLOOMSBURY OBJECTS TO CLAUSE 4.

Lord Monkswell: My Lords,—I have been asked by the President of the Pharmaceutical Society to say one or two words on this Bill. The Pharmaceutical Society is the authority to administer the Pharmacy Act of 1868, and what I have to say is this: that the Pharmaceutical Society welcome many of the provisions of this Bill, and on the whole think it is a good Bill. As your Lordships, I daresay, know, there is another Bill before the other House of Parliament which was brought in by the Pharmaceutical Society, and that Bill is, to some extent, on all fours with this one. But the Pharmaceutical Society would desire that an amendment should be introduced in Clause 4, making it a little more stringent than it is. I venture, on behalf of the Society, to express the hope that his Majesty's Government will consult their President, before the Bill goes into Committee, with regard to any amendments that may be proposed or set down.

The Marquis of Londonderry: My Lords,—I should not have trespassed on your Lordships' indulgence had I not been personally alluded to by my successor, the present Lord President of the Council. When I occupied that position this question was very carefully considered, and after consultation with the Board of Agriculture we placed on the stocks, if I may use that expression, a Bill somewhat similar to that which the noble earl has now introduced. I entirely agree with him that

THIS IS A NON-CONTROVERSIAL MATTER.

We are all anxious that poisonous drugs should be sold with a maximum of convenience and the minimum of danger. Having studied this Bill while Lord President of the Council, together with the Board of Agriculture, I endorse what has fallen from my noble friend behind me (Lord

Donoughmore), and I hope the noble earl the Lord President will consult the various bodies interested before the Bill enters on its later stages. My noble friend Lord Donoughmore has stated with great truth that there is a feeling on the part of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland that this Bill should not extend to that country. The noble earl, when we go into Committee, will explain how Ireland is differently legislated for by the Act of 1890, which enables people in the poorer parts of Ireland, by passing a slight examination, to sell drugs. I would ask the noble earl in charge of the Bill to consult the Pharmaceutical Society in Dublin, and I think he will find that, while they agree that such a measure is necessary to the United Kingdom [Great Britain], they regard it as unnecessary, and even dangerous, to extend it to Ireland. So far as I am concerned, I shall certainly do all in my power to assist in the carrying of the measure as applied to the United Kingdom [Great Britain].

THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR'S VIEWS.

The Earl of Halsbury: My Lords,—I am certainly not disposed to say anything against the Bill as it stands. I take no part in the question raised by my noble friend behind me (Lord Donoughmore), for I do not know exactly what the state of things is. But I must point out that it is a mistake to describe the Bill as a reversal of a decision of the Court in regard to companies.

The Earl of Crewe: It is only so stated in the memorandum attached to the Bill.

The Earl of Halsbury: That is so. No Court, I think, has entertained any doubt that the decision there referred to was right. I tried to put it right in the sense that this Bill does—by calling upon persons who sold drugs of that sort to be properly qualified—and I think the Court justly held that a company could not be examined and get a certificate, and therefore could not be within the Act. I thought that was a mistake, and ought to be remedied, and I brought in a Bill for the purpose. A great cry was raised at the time—so much so that I had to withdraw the clause in order that the Bill might be sent to the other House—and this on the ground that the noble Lord himself has suggested—namely, the difficulty of poor people obtaining drugs as they desired. I only wish to make one further observation. I think the whole question is much more difficult and complex than appears on the face of this Bill. It is perfectly certain that a very large number of poisons can be sold; you cannot get them at a chemist's without a proper prescription from a medical man, but if you go next door—it may be to a drysalter—you can get any amount of deadly poisons; and the law at present has left it absolutely without any kind of protection, because the poisons are not sold in the character of medicines and medical preparations, but under popular names. I cannot help thinking that one of these days the question must be dealt with at greater length and with more precision than is the case in this Bill. I do not say that by way of criticising this Bill, but merely as a caution that when we have passed this measure we shall not have completed all that is desired. At the same time I give my support to this Bill.

A CONCILIATORY REPLY.

The Earl of Crewe: My Lords,—I certainly have no complaint to make of the manner in which this Bill has been received on both sides of your Lordships' House. As regards the question raised by the noble marquis opposite (Lord Londonderry), I can assure him that I shall be very happy indeed to consult the Dublin Pharmaceutical Society, and to give weight to any representations they may make. I can assure my noble friend Lord Monkswell equally that I shall have pleasure in talking over the provisions of the Bill with the representative of the Pharmaceutical Society of England, and with other gentlemen who, I believe, wish to see me on the subject. As regards what fell just now from the Lord Chancellor—(laughter)—I mean the late Lord Chancellor—the noble earl (Lord Halsbury) had been Lord Chancellor so long that it is difficult to call him by any other name—I confess that personally I am in very general agreement with him in the belief that all measures of this kind are only of a distinctly partial character as regards the possibility of danger to the public from the sale of deleterious articles. But, as he, I understand, agrees, this is a very large question indeed, and hardly comes under

the head of a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill in the technical sense. And therefore, although I think it is a matter well worthy of consideration whether some larger measure might not be brought in, I am afraid it is hardly possible to attempt to include provisions of that kind in the present measure.

The Bill was then read a second time.

FURTHER NOTES.

The Parliamentary Committee of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain met on Wednesday afternoon, at two o'clock, and a special meeting of the Council was held at three. Both meetings were private, but the Secretary informs us that the Council unanimously adopted the following recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee:

In view of the importance of the Government Poisons and Pharmacy Bill, the committee recommends the Council not to oppose it, but to endeavour to get such amendments accepted as may be thought necessary.

The Committee also recommends the Council to empower the President to negotiate with the Government in order that such amendments as may be requisite may be put forward on behalf of the Council, and the best terms possible obtained.

* * * *

In accordance with his promise, Lord Crewe immediately after the debate arranged to see Dr. Walsh (President) and Mr. W. F. Wells, representing the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, at 11 A.M. on Thursday, March 22; and at 12 noon Mr. Robinson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, as well as a deputation of the backers of the Pharmacy Bill (Mr. Winfrey and Mr. Idris).

* * * *

The Irish representatives had a pleasant conversation with the Earl and Mr. FitzRoy, Clerk to the Council, in the course of which they submitted a map showing how well Ireland is supplied with registered retailers of poisons. They suggested to his Lordship that if legislation on the principles of the Bill is really necessary Ireland should be dealt with separately, as the Bill would lead to confusion between the Acts of Great Britain and of Ireland. His Lordship was struck with this, and is to consider the whole matter. He will give his decision in a few days.

* * * *

The deputation from the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain waited on the Earl of Crewe at 12 o'clock. Mr. R. A. Robinson, the President of the Pharmaceutical Society, was the first speaker, Mr. Winfrey, M.P., and Mr. Idris, M.P., clinching the arguments. His Lordship will communicate his reply in a few days as to what amendments he is prepared to accept.

* * * *

We had a chat with Mr. Jesse Boot as he slowly descended the Gallery stairs of the House of Lords on Tuesday. Mr. Boot has suffered much from arthritis during the past three years and uses a crutch, but he is steadily recovering, and does not despair of getting back the full use of his limbs. It is a marvel that a man so crippled should be so assiduous in attending the House when the interests of companies are in any way affected; even his opponents among M.P.s give him sympathy. We endeavoured to show Mr. Boot the error of his ways on the company question, but he laughingly assured us that the longer he fights the better it will be for the companies. He admitted that he had been approached by the promoters of the Bill with a view to a compromise, and he is willing to agree to a qualified chemist as managing director, but will not give way on titles. "Surely," we said, "you cannot justify the use by companies of a title which individuals can only get by examination." "Ah! you forget," he replied, "that we have all these years been trading with the title according to our legal rights. We'll go on as we have been doing, and I think we'll win."

* * * *

Mr. G. H. Richards, the distributor of XL-All insecticides, has issued a letter to the Press in regard to the Bill. He quotes Clause 2, and says the principle of it is precisely that for which the Traders in Poisonous Compounds Protection Society has for several years been contending. He says it would be most gratifying if the provision is carried into effect, and "it is now of the utmost importance that all

those interested in the matter should at once approach the members of Parliament for their districts asking support of the clause in its present form." We may add that those who are not of that opinion should inform their members that the clause is not the result of a general public demand, but the achievement of several traders like Mr. Richards, who find that the existing legal provisions do not permit the distribution of the most virulent poisons to the public in the easy manner with which such innocent articles as bird-seed, rakes, and garden implements generally can be sold.

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE PHARMACY BILL.

The Pharmacy Bill again came before the House of Commons on Tuesday night on the motion for its second reading. Mr. Winfrey on this occasion was not so fortunate as he was last week. The Bill was not reached till after midnight, and being an opposed measure no discussion upon it was then possible. On Mr. Winfrey rising to move the second reading opponents of the Bill jumped up to object like grouse from the heather. Mr. A. H. Scott was one of the first on his feet, but Mr. Byles also registered his opposition to the Bill. Mr. Winfrey had no alternative but to accede to its further postponement, and he has put the Bill down for next Tuesday, March 27.

With reference to the opposition which Mr. Claude Hay offered to the Pharmacy Bill last week, the hon. member explained in conversation in the Lobby that the measure was not one in which he took any particular interest. He talked the Bill out because he thought that a Bill of such importance ought not to go through without opposition.

Mr. Jesse Boot paid a visit to the Lobby on Monday, and was in consultation with some of the promoters and opponents of Mr. Winfrey's Bill. His visit gave rise to some speculation among those interested in the subject as to whether some compromise is in the air. It is suggested that if the Bill were made not retrospective in so far as it affects the position of companies, some of those who are at present strongly opposed to the measure might be inclined to view it in a more favourable light.

INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL: LEGISLATION FORESHADOWED.

The question put by Mr. William Pearce, the member for the Limehouse Division of the Tower Hamlets, to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of which mention was made in this column last week, upon the subject of industrial alcohol was the means of drawing an important statement from Mr. Asquith. The hon. member had asked whether, having regard to the increasing employment of alcohol in chemical industry, he would take steps during the present Session to free British manufacturers using alcohol from the disadvantages they now suffer compared with their foreign competitors. In reply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said: "The matter is under consideration, and I hope to be able to introduce legislation at an early date."

Seen subsequently by our representative in the Lobby, Mr. Pearce, who is a chemical-manufacturer, expressed his pleasure at having been the means of drawing this important statement from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Enlarging upon the growth of the use of alcohol for industrial purposes, Mr. Pearce enumerated the manufacture of pharmaceutical and fine chemicals, coal-tar colours, varnishes, synthetic perfumes, celluloid, artificial silk, etc., as comprised among the branches of industry employing alcohol to an increasing extent. At present, Mr. Pearce pointed out, there exists a differential duty of 5*d.* per gal. on imported alcohol; and seeing that he has personal knowledge of at least one factory using nearly 200,000 gals. yearly the hon. member has statistical support for his contention that the present state of things constitutes a serious handicap upon British industries. In addition to this, Mr. Pearce pointed to the probability of a large number of new manufactures springing into being in this country as a result of alcohol used for industrial purposes being freed from duty. Alluding to the large variety of raw materials from which alcohol can be produced, including maize, rice, potatoes, molasses, etc., Mr. Pearce remarked that a country in which imports were free ought to have a great advantage in this

respect, since it could vary the raw material according to the markets, and its choice need not be confined to potatoes, as was almost exclusively the case in Germany. Speaking from a thorough acquaintance of the feelings of chemical-manufacturers, Mr. Pearce observed, in conclusion, that the matter to which he had directed the Chancellor's attention is one urgently calling for settlement, and Mr. Asquith's intimation of his hope to be able to introduce legislation had consequently been received with general approval by those interested.

VACCINE-LYMPH.

In reply to a question put to him by Sir William Collins, Mr. John Burns, the President of the Local Government Board, stated on Monday that the lymph supplied from the National Vaccine Establishment is, in all cases, derived direct from the calf, has been passed through a series of calves, and is in no instance directly derived from the artificial inoculation of calves with human smallpox.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

Mr. Young asked the First Lord of the Treasury on Monday if he would appoint a permanent board of reference under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, and Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, in reply, said: The establishment of a board of reference that would be empowered to prescribe standards of the quality and purity of food has been more than once suggested, and I may add that some authority of the sort appears to me to be indispensable, if the intentions of Parliament with respect to the administration of the laws affecting adulteration are to be rendered effectual. I am advised, however, that legislation would be necessary for the purpose, and the Government see no prospect of introducing such legislation during the present Session.

ALKALI-WORKS.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the Alkali, etc., Works Regulation Acts, 1881 and 1892, has been introduced by the President of the Local Government Board.

IMPORTS OF COCOA-BUTTER.

In the House of Commons last week Mr. D. A. Thomas asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer if he could account for the falling-off in the imports of cocoa-butter from 1,331,000 lb. in 1897 to 162,000 lb. in 1904. Mr. Asquith replied that the imports fluctuate greatly, having fallen from 1,331,000 lb. in 1897—a date subsequent to the imposition of the duty—to 495,000 lb. in 1899, and rising in 1900 to 1,239,000 lb. Since then there had been a decline until 1904, when there was again a slight increase. He is considering the question whether and how far the import-duty is protective.

PREVENTION OF CORRUPTION BILL.

This measure, introduced into the House of Lords by the Earl of Halsbury, has now reached the House of Commons.

Personalities.

MR. K. L. DHINGRA, of Messrs. Dhingra Bros., drug and general merchants, Amritsar, is now in London.

MR. E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., F.I.C., has been elected unopposed a member of the Surbiton District Council.

SIR HENRY E. ROSCOE, F.R.S., has been writing his autobiography, which is to be published shortly by Macmillan.

MR. JAMES ROSS GWATKIN, chemist and druggist, of 49 Grand Parade, Brighton, has been elected unopposed a member of the Brighton Board of Guardians for the St. John's Ward.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of Professor John Attfield, F.R.S., by Mr. Upsher Smith, appears in this month's issue of the "American Journal of Pharmacy."

MR. P. F. ROWSELL, F.C.S., Chairman of the Chemists' Defence Association, has been elected a member of the Council of the Exeter Chamber of Commerce.

"THE ART OF DISPENSING."—A subscriber says: "It is such a capital book that the one copy I have is not enough for my staff." (251/38.)

Legal Reports.

High Court Cases.

THE TABLONES TRADE-MARK.

DR. G. E. DIXON, of the Capsuloid Co., applied for the registration of the word "Tablones" as a trade-mark for a medicinal preparation. The registration is opposed by Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co., the proprietors of the trade-mark "Tabloid," and the hearing of the case is to come before Mr. Justice Farwell on Friday, March 23. Application for the registration of the trade-mark was made in April 1904 and advertised on July 13, 1904, so that the matter has been hanging over for an unusual time.

PAINT AND VARNISH DISPUTE.

IN the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division on Tuesday, March 20, Mr. Justice Kennedy and a special jury had before them the case of Holmes & Sons v. W. J. Cowan. The plaintiffs are paint, colour, and varnish manufacturers, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, who sought an injunction to restrain Mr. W. J. Cowan, Wood Green, Middlesex, and his agents from using information obtained by him while in plaintiffs' employ. The case for plaintiffs was that from 1889 to 1905 the defendant was head traveller for them for the London district, and that on leaving their employment he set up and is still carrying on the business of a manufacturer and dealer in paints, colours, and varnishes. Plaintiffs complained that the defendant had made use of private marks, descriptions, etc., of theirs attached to their goods, and had quoted for and sent goods to the plaintiffs' customers. They said he had used their trade-marks and lists, and they claimed damages for that and for books which they said defendant had taken away from their London office. The defence was a general denial, and defendant said he had an action against plaintiffs for wrongful dismissal. Mr. J. A. Hamilton, K.C., and Mr. Roche were counsel for plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Bankes, K.C., Mr. Whateley, and Mr. Rogerson appeared for the defendant. Evidence was given for both sides, after which Mr. Bankes quoted cases in support of his contention that there could be no action against a discharged servant except on the ground that he had taken away books, materials, or knowledge of secret processes. He submitted that Mr. Cowan was entitled to compensation for being suddenly turned adrift, and that plaintiffs had not suffered in any sense whatever.

Mr. Hamilton submitted that in any case his clients were entitled to an injunction. It mattered very little what happened on December 2, when the defendant was dismissed, except that certain books had disappeared. In every case of which evidence had been given of the defendant quoting prices to plaintiffs' former customers he had used plaintiffs' numbers and trade-marks of the colours, etc., and he got them from the only source he could have got them from—the plaintiffs' books and lists.

His Lordship said the main question for the jury was whether defendant had acted in an honourable way, or whether he had gone across the line of what was honourable conduct in business. The defendant, on leaving the plaintiffs' employ, had a right to use his general knowledge of the trade so long as he did not injure his former employers. It was to be regretted, his Lordship said, that more consideration was not shown to Mr. Cowan when he was so abruptly dismissed after sixteen years' service. His Lordship, in conclusion, put to the jury a number of questions as to whether the defendant had made extracts from plaintiffs' books for his own purposes, whether he had enticed the clerk Gentles away, as to whether he used information obtained from plaintiffs' books after leaving their service, and as to whether he had retained in his possession price-lists, books, etc.

The jury, after over two hours' retirement, answered all the questions in the defendant's favour.

His Lordship entered judgment for the defendant, with costs, but granted stay of execution with a view to an appeal, on the usual terms.

THE GERANIUM-OIL CONTRACT.

ON Friday, March 16, Mr. Justice Kennedy resumed and concluded the hearing of the action of W. H. Hobbs & Co., Trinity Square, London, v. J. L. Lyon & Co., Mark Lane,

which arose out of a contract for geranium oil, and the first part of which was reported in our last issue. Mr. Leck was counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Hohler represented the defendants. The claim was for damages for alleged breach of contract relative to the purchase by the plaintiffs from the defendants of a quantity of geranium oil, and the question was whether the oil was equal to sample. Plaintiffs re-sold the oil (about 600 lb.), which they had purchased at 10s. 6d. per lb., to the Vinolia Co., and the latter rejected it as not being equal to sample. Plaintiffs thereupon claimed the alleged difference in value, 4s. per lb., on the 600 lb. The defence was that the oil varies so much in quality that it is impossible to guarantee that the bulk will be equal to sample unless the whole of the bottles are emptied and the contents mixed together.

Mr. Hohler, in addressing the Court for his clients, submitted that the defendants had a real cause of complaint against the plaintiffs, considering the circumstances under which the contract was made. The defendants were not made aware of the sub-contract of plaintiffs with the Vinolia Co.; and as to the quality of the oil, it was impossible to guarantee the quality of every bottle or case. The oil varies so much in quality, owing to its volatile nature, that unless a consignment be emptied into a large vat a proper sample of the bulk cannot be taken. The defendants had not been fairly dealt with, and the plaintiffs were informed at the date of the purchase that the bulk was not in London. It was really impossible to comply exactly with the original sample, and he pointed out that incorrect statements had been made by the expert witnesses as to the analyses. The plaintiffs were, in fact, fighting the case on the sub-contract with the Vinolia Co., of which the defendants knew nothing. It was common ground that there is great variation in the esters in the oil of the brand Caille & Chatel, and every allowance, it was admitted, should be made for the variation. He criticised the methods of taking the samples and making the analyses, one expert giving the number of esters as 29.1 and the other as 32.7, a difference of three.

His Lordship remarked that it appeared that a chemical decomposition of the esters takes place in circumstances favourable to such decomposition. That, and the quantity of the geranyl and other constituents of the oil which also change, had to be considered. A few months' storage appeared to have made the difference between 29.1 and 32.7 esters. If samples are unpacked for three months they change.

Mr. Hohler said that was the reason why the dragging in of the Vinolia contract by the plaintiffs was unjust to his clients. The ester-content of the oil was not its proper estimate of value. The plaintiffs were judging them by a different standard from what was intended when the contract was made. He contended that there was no satisfactory evidence of the difference of the bulk from the sample considering the natural variation in the oil. As a brand the Caille & Chatel Bourbon geranium oil always commands its value in the market, and he contended that as the defendants had had no notice of any under-sale with the Vinolia Co. they had fulfilled their contract, and that at any rate they could not be held liable for more than the difference between 10s. 6d. and 9s. 3d. in a falling market.

Mr. Leck, replying for plaintiffs, maintained that the evidence showed that the goods delivered by the defendant under the contract were not according to contract or equal to sample. He pointed out that they had not taken the opportunity of obtaining samples of the bulk. They had twenty-three cases and they could at any time have had samples taken from any one of them. The evidence of the experts was perfectly independent and went to show, he contended, that the bulk was not according to sample. As to the variation of the results obtained by chemists at different times, that arose from the difference of time in which the oil had been in the various bottles. There was great difference between what had been in bottle twelve months and what had been in bottle only one month, for instance.

His Lordship in giving judgment said this was a peculiar and to him a very interesting case. It really had to be decided from the point of view of giving full weight as far as possible to the evidence of the skilled chemists who had been called. What he had to decide was whether the article which had been delivered was similar to sample. The

plaintiffs contracted with the defendants to buy twenty-three cases, or 600 lb., of Bourbon geranium oil, brand Caille & Chatel, the article to be similar to a sample submitted and the price to be 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f. London. Before the contract was completed the defendants submitted to the plaintiffs a sample bottle, and unquestionably the contract required that if it was a proper article to deliver it should be of a quality "similar to sample." The bulk delivered was said not to have been similar to that sample, and under certain circumstances, if they had been proved, the plaintiffs would have been entitled to reject the article tendered as a non-performance of contract. But as no question of rejection arose, and as the plaintiffs had dealt with the bulk, their remedy was to recover the difference in value between the article delivered and the article as it would have been had it been an article in conformity with the terms of the contract. The plaintiffs bought expecting to find an immediate purchaser for the oil and found one in the Vinolia Co., Ltd., with whom they had been in communication. Plaintiffs made a complete contract with the defendants on December 16, 1904. He had no doubt that the contract made with the Vinolia Co. was not identical with the contract made with the defendants. The contract with the Vinolia Co. was for Bourbon geranium oil of the very finest quality, or identical in every respect with the samples. The letter from the Vinolia Co. demanded that the oil should have certain chemical requisites. The Vinolia Co. said that unless the deliveries were found on analysis equal to sample they would be refused. That, to his mind, demanded more than plaintiffs could require from the defendants. It was obvious from the evidence, and especially from that of Mr. Treatt, to which he attached much value, that there was great variation in the oil, and in the product even from the same fields where the pelargoniums were cultivated. It was obvious, he said, that from one corner of a field they might get an article which would show a different result from something distilled from another corner of the field. The question was whether he should treat the contract between the Vinolia Co. and plaintiffs on the same basis as that between plaintiffs and the defendants. The Vinolia Co. analysed the oil and said it was not in accordance with contract, and returned it. On that plaintiffs claimed damages from the defendants. He was not going to settle the matter on the question of bulk not being equal to sample. What was done by the Vinolia Co. was to take four bottles and mix the contents, and on an analysis of that to reject the oil. He was not satisfied that that represented the bulk, and he had come to the conclusion that the plaintiffs had failed to show that what was delivered was not similar to sample. Having dealt in some detail with the expert evidence, his Lordship said he found that the difference between the sample and bulk was, under all the circumstances, only a negligible one. The chemical composites in the bulk were not sufficiently dissimilar from the sample to amount to a breach of contract, and therefore there must be judgment for the defendants, with costs.

APPLICATION OF BELLADONNA LINIMENT.

A CASE in which a doctor has been sued for negligence in the treatment of a patient has just been tried in Ireland for the third time. The plaintiff, Alfred Ernest Taylor, aged 19, of Belfast, sued through his father to recover 250*l.* damages from Dr. Charles R. Darnell, of Bangor, co. Down, for personal injuries which the plaintiff alleged he had sustained through belladonna liniment ordered by defendant. On the first occasion of the trial at the Antrim Assizes the jury disagreed; on the second occasion they found for the defendant, but on the case going to the Court of Appeal this was reversed, and a new trial ordered, which now came up before Lord Chief Baron Palles and a special jury of the county of Antrim.

Counsel, in his statement for the plaintiff, said that on April 3, 1904, the boy (having previously suffered from mumps) was attacked with orchitis. Dr. Darnell was called in, and wrote two prescriptions—one for internal use and the other for external application. The latter consisted of belladonna liniment and soap liniment in equal proportions, to be applied on absorbent wool and lint. After the second application of the liniment to the testicles the boy became delirious. Dr. Darnell was sent for, but as he could not

come Dr. Gorman attended, and he at once changed the treatment. Counsel said that his client asked for damages for this medical man putting into the hands of medically ignorant people one of the deadliest drugs and poisons known to medical science without giving them any inkling as to what its dangerous qualities were, and without taking what was the simplest precaution—namely, cautioning the parents as to the deadly nature of the remedy they were applying, and the care they would have to exercise in its use.

The plaintiff gave evidence, and Dr. John Gorman described the delirious condition in which he found the plaintiff. The symptoms indicated acute belladonna-poisoning.

Dr. Darnell (the defendant), Dr. McKisach, and other medical men were examined for the defence to show that the application was in common use.

The case occupied three days in hearing, and on Wednesday judgment was given for the plaintiff, with 65*l.* damages.

Veterinary Surgeons Act.

A CHICAGO DEGREE.

At Ballybay (co. Monaghan) Petty Sessions on Monday, before Mr. L. D. Gray (Chairman) and four other Magistrates, Mr. George Norris, Ballybay, was summoned, at the suit of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, for having on March 10, 1906, used the title of Veterinary Surgeon contrary to the provisions of Section 17 of the Act, he not being registered as a veterinary surgeon. Mr. J. F. Dunwood, solicitor, represented the College, and Mr. Corr (Corr & O'Connor) defended. Mr. Richard Hamilton, V.S., Castleblayney, deposed that the defendant had a sign "Vet. Surgeon" on his house in Ballybay. His name never has been in the register. Mr. Corr admitted using the title. The summons, he said, was informal. In the first place, the prosecution should have been instituted by the Council of the College, and not by the Royal College; secondly, the summons did not specify the place or county. Suppose the defendant put up this sign in Wales or some other country, the Magistrates present would have no power to deal with it. These two points, he held, were sufficient to set the case aside. Mr. Corr then went into the details of the case, and produced a certificate from a college in Chicago where Mr. Norris had spent four years and obtained the degree of doctor. Referring to the statute he pointed out that although it disallowed the use of the title "vet. surgeon" unless by those registered, it did not go so far as to say his client could not practise. They could not prevent him from using his skill and knowledge in Ballybay to the satisfaction of the public. Mr. Dunwood having also addressed the Court, the Chairman announced (after consultation) that the case was dismissed without prejudice. The Magistrates were of opinion that in order to give them jurisdiction the place should have been stated in the charge. The ground that he (the Chairman) dismissed on was that the summons was informal. He was not satisfied that defendant had exercised the title of veterinary surgeon on March 10. The evidence given was insufficient.—We understand that the case will go to appeal.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

CREAM OF TARTAR.

At Ashby-de-la-Zouch on March 17, Frederick Harris, grocer, Whitwick, was fined 5*l.*, and 1*l.* 3s. 6d. costs, for selling cream of tartar containing 1 grain of lead per lb.

County Court Case.

AN OPTICAL AGENCY.

In the City of London Court on Tuesday, March 20, Messrs. W. Ellis & Co., 45 Finsbury Pavement, sued Mr. W. Soley, medical herbalist, 27 Clegg Street, Oldham, for 9*l.* 15s. for spectacles supplied. Plaintiffs' case was that their representative, Crawcour, in October last took an order from the defendant, who was appointed as an agent. The spectacles were duly sent, but refused. Defendant signed an order-form and a bill of exchange, and they were now produced. Defendant swore most emphatically that he never signed the order or bill of exchange. He was appointed an agent, and it was distinctly understood that whatever spec-

tacles were unsold should be returned to the plaintiffs. He was to have 50 per cent. commission on all sales. Judge Lumley Smith, K.C., said he was not satisfied that the case had been made out, and he nonsuited the plaintiffs, ordering them to pay the defendant's costs.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re JOSEPH ALLAN FOWLIE WHYTE, 81 High Street, Fraserburgh, Chemist.—A petition for cession under the Cessio Acts has been presented to the Sheriff of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff by Messrs. J. F. MacFarlan & Co., manufacturing-chemists, Edinburgh, and the debtor has been ordained to appear in court within the Sheriff Court House, Peterhead, on April 6, at 11 o'clock, for public examination. Mr. James D. McIntosh, solicitor, Fraserburgh, is agent.

Re THEODORE CASSIUS SCHMITZ.—The public examination of this debtor took place at the London Bankruptcy Court on March 20. No facts other than those reported in the *C. & D.*, March 3, were elicited except that the capital of 10,000*l.* with which he started business as a sponge-merchant in 1887 was given him by his father. He attributed his insolvency to losses, amounting to about 8,000*l.*, incurred in speculations on the Stock Exchange, and to his household and personal expenditure of 2,000*l.* a year having exceeded his income. He admitted that he had borrowed 13,957*l.* to meet guarantees which he had entered into; also to settle Stock Exchange differences, and to pay household and personal expenses.

Deed of Arrangement.

Matthews, Leonard, 318 Nchells Park Road, Birmingham Chemist and Druggist. Trustees, Wright Aldred, Egerton, farmer, and another. Dated, March 10; filed, March 16. Liabilities unsecured, 397*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*; estimated net assets, 94*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.* Composition of 5*s.* in the pound, payable within fourteen days from February 26, 1906, secured by an assignment upon trust, etc. The following are creditors: Southall Bros. & Barclay, Birmingham (34*l.*); Consolidated Petroleum Co., Ltd., Eccles (19*l.*); E. H. Butler & Son, Leicester (50*l.*); T. Howard Lloyd & Co., Leicester (11*l.*); C. Wells, Leicester (14*l.*).

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

- Hedley, W., and Jessop, W. R.**, under the style of W. Hedley & Co., Langley Bridge, Durham, mineral-water manufacturers.
- Lawrie, A., Wahab, E., Stuart, J. N., Lawrie, A. C., Gemmell, J., and Lawrie, P. R. B.**, under the style of Alex. Lawrie & Co., St. Mary Axe, E.C., commission merchants; so far as regards E. Wahab.
- Whiston, E., and Hawes, J. G. H.**, under the style of Whiston & Co., Bath, chemists and druggists.
- Whitty, C. R., and Sumpter, B. G.**, Hunstanton, Norfolk, physicians, etc.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

- Sanderson, Joseph Reed**, Whitley Bay, Northumberland, late of Felling, Durham, and Blyth, Northumberland, chemist and druggist.

ADJUDICATIONS.

- Benthall, Albert**, Haverstock Hill, Hampstead, N.W., doctor of medicine.
- Bidie, Francis William**, Burton-on-Trent, chemist and druggist.
- Pearson, William Henry**, Kingston-on-Hull, surgeon-dentist.
- Rees, Edward Davies**, Caersws, Montgomeryshire, physician and surgeon.

- Meyrick, Henry Corbett**, 28 Shop Street, Drogheda, co. Louth, pharmaceutical chemist.—Adjudicated bankrupt March 15. Sittings at Bankruptcy Buildings, Four Courts, Dublin, on April 3 and April 20, at 11 A.M.

New Companies and Company News.

MAY-DAVIS & Co., LTD.—Capital 6,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business carried on by F. H. Adams as "May-Davis & Co.," and to carry on the business of manufacturers of ginger-beer, mineral waters, and other drinks, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are not named. Registered office, 18 Hampton Street, Borough, S.E.

ORBIC SOAP Co., LTD.—Capital 10,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from Mrs. E. Merrillees a secret formula for the composition of soap, and to carry on the business of soapmakers, perfumers, chemical manufacturers, glycerine distillers, oil-extractors, fat and bone boilers, etc. The first directors are L. B. Widdowson, Mrs. E. Merrillees, J. W. Turner, A. B. Widdowson, and W. H. Booth.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SONS, LTD.—Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with P. Josephs, P. Josephs, jun., and P. R. E. Josephs, and to carry on the business of shop-front builders and fitters, manufacturers of and dealers in showcases, etc. No initial public issue. The first directors are P. Josephs (governing director), P. Josephs, jun., and P. R. E. Josephs (all permanent). Remuneration as fixed by governing director. Registered office, 93 Old Street, E.C.

SECOND LICENSE SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 20,000*l.*, in 100*l.* shares. Objects: To adopt an agreement with The Chemicals Proprietary Syndicate, Ltd., and to carry on the business of manufacturers of ammonia and compounds and salts of ammonia, sulphuric, nitric, and acetic acids, acetone, acetate of lime, acetic-acid salts, tar, naphtha, paraffin wax, and other products of the destructive distillation of carbonaceous material, etc. Registered office, Camomile Chambers, Camomile Street, E.C.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE, LTD.—Capital 1,000*l.*, in 25*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, druggists, drysalters, oil and colour men, etc. The first subscribers are: G. Cassé, The Gorrings, Crescent Road, Crouch End, N., accountant; T. J. Flynn, 5 Broughton Road, Stoke Newington, N., journalist; D. Walker, 44a Addison Road, North Kensington, W., clerk; R. Blackburn, 33 Cumberland Street, Islington, N., clerk; W. S. Jackson, 14 Oakley Road, Canonbury, N., clerk; C. Tousmann, Hill View, The Vale, Hampstead, N.W., clerk; and J. B. Edwards, 102 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W., accountant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

ABERDEEN COMBWORKS Co., LTD.—The seventh annual general meeting of this company was held at Aberdeen on March 14, Sir David Stewart (chairman of directors) presiding. The adoption of the report (see *C. & D.*, March 10, p. 398) was moved by Mr. Douglas Stewart, seconded by Mr. Henry Stewart, and unanimously adopted. Mr. Henry Stewart was re-elected a director, and the auditors were re-appointed.

SPRATT'S PATENT, LTD.—The report for 1905 states that the profit-and-loss account (including 12,140*l.* balance from last account), after providing for expenses of management, maintenance of premises, plant and machinery, also charging interest on debentures, dividends on preference shares, and all other expenses, providing a reserve of 3,000*l.* against possible bad debts, and writing off 12,000*l.* from the first item of assets, shows a balance of 32,114*l.* The directors recommend a dividend for the second six months at the rate of 7*s.* per ordinary share, making, with the interim dividend, 11 per cent. for the year, which will absorb 15,750*l.*, leaving to carry forward 7,364*l.*

SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD.—The report of directors, which is to be presented at a meeting on Thursday, March 29, states that the steady progress shown in past years was well maintained in 1905. The volume of trade done was in excess of any previous year in every department except the export, where there was a slight falling-off due to the condition of trade in South Africa. The accounts show that, after providing for bad debts, depreciation, and directors' remuneration, there is a balance of profit for the year of 14,641*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.*, which, with 2,468*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.* carried forward from 1904, makes a total of 17,109*l.* 14*s.* 8*d.* Out of this have been paid, interest on loans 401*l.* 15*s.* 4*d.*, and an interim dividend on preference shares of 2,750*l.*, leaving a balance of 13,957*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* The directors recommend payment of the dividend on preference shares (5 per cent.), 2,750*l.*; 10 per cent. on ordinary shares, 7,200*l.*; 1,000*l.* to be carried to reserve; and a balance of 3,007*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.* to be carried forward.

"MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND PREPARATIONS" to the value of 2,847*l.* were imported into Grenada, W.I., during 1904, against 2,560*l.* during 1903. Soap was also imported to the value of 4,355*l.* against 3,829*l.* in 1903.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Count Creweski

is better suited for the dignity of the overlordship of a Muscovite *duma* than for the milder splendour of the Lord Presidency of the Whitehall Council. He signals his elevation to this office by the introduction of a Pharmacy and Poisons Bill, in which not only are the experience and the cherished desires of those who will be principally affected by the new legislation studiously ignored, but their complaints of injustice, whether well or ill founded, are met by a response so unfriendly, so unreasonable, and conceived apparently in a spirit of such stupid jocularly as to make it appear intentionally offensive. Clause 4, says the official draftsman,

"Reverses the Decision

of the Court *re* the Pharmaceutical Society *v.* The London and Provincial Supply Association." Language could scarcely be more inaccurately employed. Clause 4 reverses the decision by recognising it, endorsing it, establishing it, legalising what the victors won, and even lavishing upon them the endowment of a choice of titles, to one of which at least their natural modesty had hitherto prevented them aspiring. If it is impossible to fathom the relation of the memorandum to the clause, it is equally hopeless to seek to understand this official favour towards companies. If the authors of this Bill cared nothing at all for our proposal to regulate companies which practise pharmacy, why did they not simply suggest that, having the power to keep open shop for the sale of poisons, the law which controls individuals should similarly control them? Why should they go out of their way to provide titles for them? Or, having done this, why should not unqualified individual capitalists have similar rights of annexation of other persons' property?

The Other Clauses

of the Bill are serious enough. They involve the reversal of the principle (reversal this time in its dictionary sense) on which for the past forty years the sale of poisons has been controlled; and they hand over to some unknown clerk in the Privy Council office the responsibility of interposing between the public and the makers a few slight checks against the allurements of Mr. Cross's seductive series of ant-syrups, and the nicotine insecticides whose manufacturers could only be induced by police-court exposures to label their products "Poison." These, however, might be topics for a Select Committee to deal with; and no legislation involving such a sweeping change as this Bill involves ought to be adopted without the close investigation of a very competent Select Committee. But it is

Not to this End

that chemists' efforts ought to be immediately directed. With Clause 4 as it stands the whole strength of the trade ought to be called upon absolutely to prevent the second reading of the Bill in the House of Commons. The occasion is one for special exertion. A little supineness now will mean that Lord Crewe will have his foot on our neck before next August. We want five hundred pledges of opposition to the second reading of this Bill as it stands in the House of Commons. This is not impossible. Consideration in one respect at the Privy Council has tied together the British and Irish pharmaceutical necks with the view to subjugating both by a single exercise of power. This is almost good enough for a hundred votes on our side: and Irish votes count heavily just now. The Labour members will be largely with us, and the serried mass behind the Treasury Bench has no idea of being platooned into a formal Government vote on a question of this kind. We believe we have friends in Cæsar's household, but, anyway, in the House of Commons generally we can with due organisation hold our own in defence.

Conundrum Column.

1st
Golden daisies' Lanifus 1892
Exp. droids
Exp. droids

A Bradford Puzzle.

Mr. D. S. Priestley got the above order the other day. He does not know what it is, and the wise ones of Bradford are also in the dark. Can our readers help? They may send their replies on postcards.

Last Week's Picture

represented 17 Bloomsbury Square. Most of the poets did not think so, but suggested box, boxwood, box-berry, camphor-flowers, and cubebs. A few of the correct replies are appended:

What are these seventeen squares I see,
Each blooming like a large berry?

I suppose in order to see 'em,

You must go to the School Museum,
Therefore do not puzzle or tear your hair,
But be off at once to 17 Bloomsbury Square.

KAFALLA, 60 Westbourne Grove, Bayswater, W.

'Tis the "plant" of the P.S.G.B.,
From which sprouts forth each new C. & D.
17 Bloomsbury Square,

W.C., we have here,

Drawn as witty "F. R.'s" pleasant-tree!

J. R. Jewson (Tunbridge Wells).

A puzzle he tried to prepare,
But Freddy was fairly had there;
For the name of this tree

No other can be,
Than 17 Bloomsbury Square.

T. SANDERS (Sutton).

Information Wanted.

Inquiries for the names and addresses of manufacturers, or other trade information, not traceable by reference to the advertisement-pages of "The Chemist and Druggist" and the "C. & D. Diary," or not filed in our private register, are inserted here free of charge. Postcard or other replies to any of the subjoined inquiries (addressed to the Editor "The Chemist and Druggist," 42 Cannon Street, London E.C.), will be esteemed.

251/46. Makers of "Zelimos" toilet-powder.

251/61. Present address of makers of "Protectyl."

253/30. Who supplies "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne"?

248/53. Who makes a toilet-preparation called "Sea-foam Cream"?

250/28. Who are the English agents for the Ideal Rubber Co., Brooklyn, U.S.A.?

254/63. Address of Mr. Herman Hey (or Hay), a German manufacturer of sterilised-milk bottles.

252/22. Actual makers of P.O.P. glossy postcards that can be sold at 21s. a thousand or 2s. 6d. a hundred.

250/72. What is "Carmon," a brown vegetable colouring matter used in America, and where is it to be obtained?

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS" was the first well-known book of reference approved by the Board of Inland Revenue in connection with "known, admitted, and approved remedies." The Board has endorsed this early approval by extending it to the new edition (the sixth, price 10s., by post 10s. 5d.). Besides thousands of formulas for medicinal preparations "P. F." contains valuable chapters on perfumes, dental, hair, and other toilet preparations, beverages, varnishes, inks, agricultural and photographic preparations—in fact, all departments of the business.

DISINFECTANTS.

The "Sanitas" Co., Lim.,

are the exclusive Manufacturers of the well-known Non-poisonous

"SANITAS" PREPARATIONS.

They also Make and Deal in

"Bactox," "Creocide," "Okol," "Soidis," "Pinos,"

"Kingzett's Patent Sulphur Fumigating Candles,"

"Sulphugators," "Formic Sulphugators," "Formic Air Purifiers,"

"Formic Fumigators," "Formic Aldehyde"

(40 per cent. Solution, Tablets, and Powder),

Kingzett's Patent Drain Testers, Sheep Dips, Weed Killer

"Sulphume," and "Burnet's Smoke Tests,"

Patent Preserved Peroxide of Hydrogen,

Carbolic Fluids, Powders, and Soaps,

Eucalyptus Oil, and Permanganate of Potash.

"Sanitas" Pamphlet and "How to Disinfect" Book sent free.

THE "SANITAS" CO., LTD., LONDON, E.

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Ardwick Green, Manchester.

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Editorial Comments.

Lessons from St. Stephen's.

BEFORE referring to the events of the past week which have so rapidly crystallised pharmaceutical legislation, it is right that we should call the attention of chemists and druggists to some facts regarding the representation of their interests in the lobbies of St. Stephen's. Almost every day Parliament meets there are to be seen those representatives of companies who solicit the attention of members to the companies' views on the Pharmaceutical Society's proposals. Against them is the power of the backers of the Bill, but these gentlemen have been returned to Parliament to attend to the interests of their constituents and the country generally, and it is impossible for them to do the kind of button-holing which the companies' representatives are doing. On the pharmaceutical side there seems to be no organised scheme for supporting the backers of the Bill and meeting the undermining work of companies in the lobbies. Chemists probably imagine that the Pharmaceutical Council is looking after everything, and that its representatives are never absent from the lobbies. It is not so: the occasional incursion of leading officers of the Society is not the sort of thing which disarms opposition—that requires, as we have indicated, constant pegging away. It is suggested that members of chemists' associations who happen to be in London should make a point of visiting the House of Commons in order to speak to their representatives; further, that the Associations should write frequently to their members in regard to the Pharmacy Bill, especially calling attention to the Government Bill and the directions in which it may be amended so as to suit the requirements of the case. Such work would be useful auxiliaries to the efforts of the representative body; but it is the duty of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain to fight for the drug-trade in this matter, and to use a little of the money contributed to it for the administration of the Pharmacy Act in fighting the cause. Precious time is being frittered away through the lack of such a scheme as the companies are using, and it is time the trade should know that in Parliamentary circles it is felt that all is not being done which might be to further the interests of chemists.

As an example of the results which follow prompt and persistent effort we may instance the case of Ireland under the Government Bill. Nothing was known of that measure in Dublin until Tuesday, March 13, when we communicated with the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland about it. He was on the eve of leaving for Liverpool, and on returning on Saturday he and Mr. W. F. Wells arranged to come to London the next day. On Monday they got into communication with the Marquis of Hamilton, M.P., and through him obtained an interview with the Earl of Donoughmore, who, on hearing their case, agreed to move that the Bill should not extend to Ireland, on the reasonable grounds (1) that the Privy Council's Poison Committee called no evidence from Ireland and the

Pharmaceutical Society was not represented at it; (2) the 1890 Act anticipated the provision of Clause 2 by instituting the class of registered druggists, so that now there is no town in Ireland in which there is not a licensed retailer of poisons; and (3) Clause 4, referring to companies, is unnecessary in Ireland because under Section 17 of the 1890 Act the shops of companies, like other chemists' shops, must be managed by registered persons. The Marquis of Londonderry was also seen by Dr. Walsh and Mr. Wells, and he was heartily in agreement with their suggestions. They also saw the Secretary to the Privy Council, who disclaimed knowledge of the reason why Ireland is included in the Bill. The mystery of this annexation has since been cleared up. The courageous and energetic action of these two gentlemen brought about such a demonstration of their views in the House of Lords that it is the opinion of those in Parliamentary circles that Clause 7 of the Bill, applying its provisions to Ireland, will be deleted in Committee. The Earl of Crewe interviewed Dr. Walsh and Mr. Wells on Thursday (March 22) at eleven o'clock, and at twelve o'clock he received a deputation consisting of Mr. Idris, Mr. Winfrey, and the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

* * *

While giving prominence to the singular success of the Irish representatives' prompt action in the face of a distinct surprise, we do not say that the Pharmaceutical Council on this side has been idle. Mr. Robinson, the President, got Lord Monkswell, a colleague on the London County Council, to ask the Earl of Crewe to hear the Society's views in regard to Clause 4, and an extraordinary meeting of the Council was held on Wednesday afternoon to arrange what should be done. We do not mention this as a contrast with the more energetic Irish method, for the latter had to do with a clean slice off the Bill. To adapt it to the requirements of Great Britain is a longer business, as most of the clauses require amendment.

* * *

The Bill has been drawn with many faults in language and style, and there are, as we indicated last week, objectionable features in it. Lord Crewe endeavoured to justify Clause 2, dealing with agricultural poisons, by the requirements of Scotland not being met by the Pharmacy Act, and it appears to be agreed among pharmaceutical leaders that the clause may be accepted with reservations such as are provided in the British Colonies where licences to sell poisons are granted by Boards of Pharmacy to persons who are not chemists. For example, a licence is not granted to a person trading within a radius of five miles from a registered chemist. Something of this nature should be embodied in the Bill, also a provision to enable the Pharmaceutical Society as the authority under the Act to appear before the licensing authority if the Society is not actually represented on licensing boards. Clause 3, which provides for the management of the shops of pharmaceutical chemists and chemists and druggists, does not cover the case of medical practitioners who keep open shop. It should be made to do so. The company clause is objectionable for the reasons stated last week, but it is better in one principle than the Pharmaceutical Society's provision for registering companies under the Pharmacy Act. This is a real objection which should not be tolerated, for it is unbearable to think that companies now in existence may be able to continue to call themselves "chemists" and add "registered under the Pharmacy Act, 1906." This would happen if the Society's Bill were to pass. The Earl of Crewe considers that the clause will require each shop of a

company to be managed by a qualified person. That is undoubtedly the intention expressed in the memorandum, but not so expressed in the clause. Our suggestions for amendment are substantially as follows:

Clause 2. A. No licence should be granted to persons carrying on business within a radius of five miles of any registered chemist and druggist keeping open shop.

B. Power should be given to the Pharmaceutical Society, as the authority under the Sale of Poisons Act, to appear before the licensing authority.

Clause 3 does not cover the open shops of apothecaries and medical practitioners. This might be met by adding such a sub-clause as

The provisions of this clause shall extend to the open shops of registered medical practitioners carrying on business as chemists and druggists in accordance with the provisions of the Pharmacy Acts, 1868, Section 16, and 1869, Section 1.

The wording of the clause is involved. From "unless" in line 23 it might read

unless the business in each set of premises is *bona fide* conducted by himself or some other duly registered pharmaceutical chemist or chemist and druggist, etc.

To provide for medical prescriptions a sub-clause might be added thus:

The business of pharmaceutical chemist and chemist and druggist aforesaid means the retailing, compounding, and dispensing of poisons and the compounding and dispensing of medical prescriptions.

Clause 4 might read thus:

No company which may hereafter be registered under the Companies Acts, 1862 to 1900, shall carry on the business of a chemist and druggist unless the business is *bona fide* conducted by a managing director who is a registered chemist and druggist, and the provisions of Section 3 of this Act in respect to the management of each place in which the business of a chemist and druggist is carried on shall apply equally to all companies carrying on such business subject as aforesaid any etc.

Clause 5.—(b): for "Colonial diplomas," line 15, read certificates of practical skill and knowledge granted by any other duly recognised pharmaceutical authority in the British Empire, and

Clause 7.—Should be deleted and made, if necessary, the subject of a separate Bill.

* * *

The well-informed opinion at the present stage is that the Government Bill, after amendment in Committee of the House of Lords, will reach the House of Commons, where it will be treated independently of the Pharmaceutical Society's Bill. In the House of Commons opposition to it from companies is anticipated; hence chemists must be on the alert, and by personal interview and correspondence keep their Parliamentary representatives informed of their wishes.

Misleading.

The Westerners listened to Hill,

Nomenclatural errors exposing,

And noble Lords spoke on a Bill,

Free traffic in poisons proposing:

"A 'chemist,'" says Jesse, "am I";

"Our troubles," say some, "are receding";

Yet I hear as I go

Some who say, don't you know

That these statements are somewhat "misleading."

The Medical and Dental Bill.

We have received too late for insertion this week several letters in regard to the Bill drafted by the British Medical Association. The letters deal especially with the dental side of the measure, and emphasise the fact that if the Bill is passed in its present form it will prevent chemists extracting teeth. One of the letters (which we hope to print in our next issue) is from Mr. F. Butterfield, Secretary of the Incorporated Society of Extractors and Adaptors of Teeth, 62 Market Street, Manchester, who is willing to correspond with any chemists interested in the subject.

Fertilisers and Feeding-stuffs.

Two Bills are now before the House of Commons to amend the law with respect to the sale of agricultural fertilisers and feeding-stuffs. One, read a first time on February 23, was introduced by Mr. Channing, and proposes to embody in the principal Act the recommendations of the Departmental Committee which reported last year. It consists of ten clauses, dealing with warranty on sale of fertilisers and feeding-stuffs, and enacting that a statement on an invoice, circular, or advertisement is to be regarded as a warranty. It lays down rules for sampling and analysing with margin for deviation, and makes certain administrative provisions; while in the definition clause in the principal Act, after the word "cattle," the words "or poultry" are to be inserted. The second Bill was presented by Sir Edward Strachey, supported by the Solicitor-General, and was read a first time on March 3. Its objects are practically the same as those of the former measure, but it is a Bill of fourteen clauses and is much clearer. Among the special provisions proposed is one to give the Board of Agriculture power to appoint a chief agricultural analyst, while the County Councils are to have power to appoint official agricultural analysts, and in no case shall such analysts engage in any trade, manufacture, or business connected with the sale or importation of fertilisers or feeding-stuffs. Such analysts are to have the power to analyse samples submitted to them by the public on payment of fees fixed by the County Councils.

British Pharmaceutical Conference.

A MEETING of the Executive Committee was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square on March 15. There were present Mr. W. A. H. Naylor (President) in the chair, Dr. Attfield, Professor Greenish, Messrs. E. M. Holmes and N. H. Martin (Vice-Presidents), Mr. J. C. Umney (Hon. Treasurer), Messrs. Peck and White (Hon. Secretaries), Messrs. Alcock, Bird, Howard, and Dr. Martindale.

THE MEMBERSHIP.—The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. Peck read a circular letter which he had sent to the Local Corresponding Secretaries, directing them actively to canvass their respective districts for new members, and to look up old members who had fallen into arrears with their subscriptions. He also stated that he had written personally to eighty such members, and that the results were only fairly satisfactory.

RESEARCH COMMITTEE.—The Secretary reported that the Research Sub-committee had met twice since the last meeting of the Executive Committee, and that the list of subjects for research was published earlier than usual. The President remarked that it had undergone thorough revision, and that every item in it was well worthy of investigation.

THE BIRMINGHAM MEETING.—Mr. Peck read a letter from Mr. Thos. Barclay, of Birmingham, respecting the meeting in July, and Mr. Alcock—who was specially thanked for his attendance—reported the progress of the preparations. He mentioned that the Local Committee had received a most cordial invitation from their friends in Worcester to visit that city. He assured the Executive Committee that no efforts would be spared to make the Birmingham meetings a great success.

MANCHESTER NEXT.—A letter was read from Mr. Kirkby, of Stockport, stating that the pharmacists of Manchester had decided to renew their invitation to the Conference to hold its meetings there in 1907. One was also read from Mr. Quant, of Torquay, who suggested that with a view to increasing the membership an exhibition should be held at the annual meetings of galenical preparations made exclusively in retail pharmacies, and that prizes in the shape of gold, silver, and bronze medals be awarded to those possessing the highest merit. The Secretaries were instructed to thank Mr. Quant for his letter and the evidence it gave of his interest in the Conference, and to reply that the committee regretted they could not entertain his proposals.

THE IRISH CALENDAR.—The Secretaries submitted a copy of the Calendar of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland (from the Registrar), which was received with thanks.

Thirty-six gentlemen were elected to membership.

As Others See Us.

A "CYCLOPÆDIA OF SHOPKEEPING" forms one of the series of articles that appear fortnightly in "Harmsworth's Self-Educator"—a publication issuing from Carmelite House. The works, ephemeral or otherwise, that issue from that quarter have the reputation of not erring on the side of undue accuracy, but the "Educator" appears to be a serious attempt to overcome that prejudice, and certainly the article we have before us (Part 12) on "Chemists and Druggists" is surprisingly free from the errors which are usually found in lay publications. The writer, if not a chemist, has certainly an inside knowledge of the business side of pharmacy, and the information given is fairly up to date. In the opening paragraph we are told that—

Generally speaking, a registered chemist is regarded merely as a superior type of shopkeeper—a man who sells drugs, medicines, and toilet sundries in much the same way that a grocer vends his particular class of wares. Comparatively few realise that the chemist, even the owner of a small shop in the meanest back street of any town in the country, must be a man of considerable attainments and not a little scientific knowledge.

Accurate details are given of the steps necessary for the passing of the examinations, and some sound advice is tendered as to the kind of experience necessary after passing the qualifying examination and before embarking in business. The following paragraph is notable:

Continental experience is of incalculable benefit, not only on account of the kudos to be obtained, but also as an aid to general culture and the broadening of the pharmacist's somewhat restricted vision. Pleasant and profitable engagements may be secured in Franco and Germany, and one or two seasons in some of the Riviera or other fashionable Continental watering-places are easily procurable by capable men.

Then follow careful instruction as to starting in business. The following, partaking somewhat of the nature of a personal reminiscence, is written regarding the choice of location for a new pharmacy:

We have in mind the owner of over a dozen pharmacies in a large provincial town, who made it a practice to explore the promising suburbs of his town in his spare time. In a likely spot where building operations were going on, he interviewed the builder, bespoke a nice corner shop, and when the building was sufficiently advanced, had bills posted in the windows, informing the passers-by that this shop was taken for So-and-so's pharmacy, and would be opened in a short time. In many instances the shop was not fitted-up or opened for quite six months after the notices had been posted; but meanwhile the neighbourhood had been growing, and competitors were scared off.

In giving details of the fitting and stocking of a new business there is a suspicion that the writer may have been indebted in some measure to our "Opening a Pharmacy," but there is a picture of an interior fitting by Maw with details of costs that a novice will find useful. The section which pharmacists generally will find most absorbing is that dealing with "Prices." The case for the chemist, however, is fairly put, as the closing sentences will show:

The average cost of an average prescription calling for a 6-oz. mixture would work out, calculating price of bottle, cork, label, and cap, at probably 4d. or 5d., so that the remuneration to the pharmacist for his skill, care, knowledge, time, etc., is from 7d. to 11d. on the transaction. This looks a large profit, but one must not forget that the pharmacist's business is not by any means devoted entirely to dispensing 6-oz. mixtures. These are the occasional fees which the course of study, cost of examination, and his semi-professional position entitle him to expect.

The proprietary-medicine question is dealt with, and the good work in anti-cutting done by Mr. Glyn-Jones receives full acknowledgment. "Side-lines" are touched upon, with a sympathetic side towards the trials of the chemist. Referring to counter-prescribing, the "Educator" says:

The legitimacy of counter-prescribing has often been questioned, especially by the medical profession; but a chemist, if only for the sake of his own reputation, never oversteps the limit where the attendance of a doctor, with a more intimate medical knowledge, is necessary.

"Photographic Materials," "Optical Goods," "Veterinary Remedies," "Aërated Waters," "Soda Fountains," and "Business Books" have each a separate section.

Misleading Trade-names.*

By CHARLES A. HILL.

THE tendency to give definitive names to articles of trade, the production in fresh localities of commodities hitherto associated with a particular place, and the frequent and increasing substitution of artificial for natural products, together with the growth of a happy distaste for false descriptions, as evidenced by some recent prosecutions under the Merchandise-marks Act, such as those relating to butter, linen, wine, and spirits—these and other considerations have led me to the conclusion that a communication indicating the sort of inaccuracy of nomenclature that tends to obtain, and calling attention to some of the most common instances of pharmaceutical trade misnomers, might usefully be made to this Association at the present time.

I think that it may be said at once that no one dislikes false descriptions of any kind more cordially than many of those whose lot it is to trade in products which habitually pass under such pseudonyms, and many members of this Association have doubtless noticed in wholesale price-lists that certain names are printed between inverted commas, or with a marginal note, the purpose being to direct attention to such courtesy titles.

Names of commercial products may be inaccurate from a variety of causes. A large number of cases arise, however, from the fact that the name which originally indicated either the method or the locality of production has since become obsolete. How far a name obsolete from one or other of these causes should control the product (possibly an improved one) of a later period—the whole subject, in fact, of the importance and true meaning of such original names—leads one on to a large and rather vexed question quite beyond the scope of this paper.

Without being controversial, however, I think it may safely be said that narrowing down the nature of a product so as to make it correspond precisely with the etymological meaning of an ancient and obsolete name is a principle which may very easily be carried too far. How untenable the principle may be is easily seen by the consideration of extreme cases—to take only two instances (the one etymological, the other geographical). Pomade is not always made from apples, nor do Bath buns emanate exclusively from Bath. The contention that anything which takes its name from its original source of production should ever after be produced from that same source is easily seen to be untenable in the case of chemical substances, such as benzoic acid, which on this principle would have to be made exclusively from gum benzoin. With products of variable composition (e.g., whisky) the difficulty arises of proving that different methods of production can give rise to perfectly similar products. In these cases, however, it would seem that a rigid interpretation of the principles above referred to is calculated to impede progress.

Although inaccurate trade-names cannot be classified into strictly rational groups, it will be convenient to deal with some of them in sections.

GEOGRAPHICAL MISNOMERS.

This class, made up largely of crude drugs, is fairly numerous, even though one excludes the names of drugs derived not from their habitat, but from the port from which they are actually shipped. There may be some who will learn with surprise that we do not obtain aloes from Barbados, the so-called Barbados aloes coming from Curaçao. "Turkey" colocynth comes from Cyprus and Jaffa, while all the "Turkey" and "East Indian" rhubarb of course comes from China. An interesting case is that of sarsaparilla: "Jamaica" sarsaparilla comes from Bocos del Toro, near Panama, the "Lima" variety also coming from Panama, while the only sarsaparilla which comes from Jamaica does not bear the name of its habitat. Gum acacia (gum arabic), ordinarily known as "Turkey" gum, comes from the Soudan, and "Malabar" cardamoms are grown in Ceylon, and not on the Malabar coast of India. It is seen that sometimes the name of the habitat seems to get inseparably connected with a particular variety of drug; this, however, scarcely excuses a false description, and it may not be out of place to point out here that pods of *Cassia*

oborata from plants cultivated in Arabia are not correctly described as "Alexandrian" merely because to an inexperienced observer they resemble the pods of *Cassia angustifolia*.

The name "Venice turpentine" indicates the place from which this article was formerly obtained, while "Burgundy pitch" is a name given to a product which used to come *via* Burgundy. The so-called "true" variety of the latter product is now obtained from Finland and the Black Forest, but in each of these cases (Venice turpentine and Burgundy pitch) the names are also applied to factitious products. The name "Petroleum barbadense" no longer indicates the source of this tar, and it may be doubted whether "grains of Paradise" were ever obtained from the locality from which they take their name. Tallow, the useful fat to which the epithet "Russian" clings so tenaciously, now comes from Australia.

Jordan almonds, French chalk, Naples soap, and a host of others may be dismissed as pious frauds, along with such old friends as Bath buns and Banbury cakes; but the piety is lacking in the case of arrowroot, which is sold at an enhanced price on account of the prenom "Bermuda" notwithstanding the fact that it has never seen that island. A somewhat similar thing occurs with eucalyptus oil sent from Australia to Tasmania, there to be mixed with the genuine product and the whole re-shipped as Tasmanian Globulus oil.

BOTANICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL MISNOMERS.

Under this head I refer to the very common practice of classing rhizomes, corms, etc., as roots, and fruits as seeds. It is not necessary to take up time by giving instances of these, but another case may be mentioned—that of the alga *Chondrus crispus* (Irish moss), which is often mis-termed "lichen hybern." By pharmaceutical misnomers I mean such things as balsam copaiba and Canada balsam, which are not balsams but oleo-resins. Passing now to the more purely

TRADE-MISNOMERS.

one may consider miscellaneous errors of nomenclature separated for convenience sake from the previous sections. The term "carbolic acid" must be considered a misnomer when applied to liquid mixtures of cresols and allied compounds more or less innocent of phenol.

Calamine is a name well known in pharmacy, yet the native ore is now, I believe, practically unobtainable. The name is sometimes applied to zinc carbonate without any indication of the artificial nature of the latter. Sometimes it is applied to barium sulphate containing zinc carbonate. To apply the term "lapis calamine" to an artificial product, coloured so as to represent the native ore, must be regarded as misleading, though no exception can be taken to the description "calamina preparata."

The oils are a class fertile in names which are from one cause or another questionable. Among the fixed oils we find the oil expressed from peach or apricot kernels still referred to by some firms by a compound name containing the word "amygdalæ"; colza and rape are confused; while the essential oils afford examples of various kinds of misnomers. We have "oleum cedrat," "oleum rhodii," "oleum juniper. lig.," and "oleum pini sylvestris," all factitious oils; "oleum origani" confused with and even sold as oil of thyme. "Oleum succini" is not made from amber. A sample of so-called "Russian turpentine" examined in the writer's laboratory consisted of light oil of tar.

The difficulty of deciding what constitutes falsity in a name is illustrated by a consideration of the practice of separating one or more constituents and selling the residue as the oil itself; thus, dementholised oil of peppermint is sold in large quantities as oil of peppermint, and essential oil of camphor reaches the market after having been deprived both of its safrol and of its camphor. From these cases it would not be such a great step to eucalyptus oil deprived of at least a portion of its eucalyptol, while the final stage might be the marketing of lemon oil terpene as oil of lemon, and though this stage has happily not—so far as I am aware—been realised, yet large quantities of oils of lemon and bergamot are bought and sold which are heavily adulterated with such terpenes.

CHEMICAL MISNOMERS.

Here is a subject too great to grapple with, so that one has to pass over all the minor inaccuracies, such as classing

* Read to the Western Chemists' Association on March 21.

phenol and pyrogallol as acids, and as ethers bodies which are not ethers. A protest, however, may perhaps be entered against the antiquated nomenclature which survives with chemical brokers and dealers; and also against the use which has been made by a German firm of the chemical name "resorcinol" to denote a mixture of resorcinol (resorcin) and iodoform.

In the drug-trade proper we have the purely fanciful "citrate of magnesia" and such interesting survivals as "ferri carb.," and even "ferri subcarb.," for ferric oxide; and attention may be called to the curious habit of referring to acetic anhydride as "acid. acetic. anhydros.," which is, of course, very apt to mislead. "Stearine" to denote stearic acid is common but noteworthy. A pharmaceutical name which if not misleading ought to be is "pulv. violæ." The Latin form of violet powder (which is itself a misnomer unless violets be present in some form) is, of course, "pulvis violaris."

Business Changes.

THE VICARAGE DRUG-STORES have been opened at 95 Vicarage Lane, West Ham, E.

BORAX CONSOLIDATED, LTD., are removing to more convenient offices at 16 Eastcheap, E.C.

THE IMPERIAL DRUG-STORES (late Mr. N. Schollar) have been opened at 171 Fulham Road, S.W.

THE Kirkdale Pharmacy, Sydenham, London, S.E., has been taken over by A. G. Wrench, chemist and druggist.

MESSRS. S. F. GOSS, LTD., chemists, are about to remove from 201 Regent Street, W., to 134 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. S. C. O. THOMPSON, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business of Mr. F. Walder, chemist and druggist, at Northam, Devon.

MR. H. G. BETTS, chemist and druggist, late of Smethwick, has purchased the business at Whitchurch, Hants, formerly carried on by Mr. John Tod.

THE business of Messrs. Kingsford & Co., pharmaceutical chemists, 54 Piccadilly, W., has been transferred to Messrs. Perkins & Co., at No. 99 in the same thoroughfare.

MR. J. WOLFF, importer and manufacturer of druggists' sundries, has removed from 51 Leconfield Road, Canonbury, N., to 14A Green Lanes, Newton Green, N.

MESSRS. CROWE & Co., dispensing chemists, 31 Wardour Street, W., have acquired additional premises at 19 Air Street, Piccadilly, W., which they will open as soon as alterations are completed.

PIERCE, TULLEY & Co., chemists, are discontinuing their business at 16 Bishopsgate Street Within, E.C., and concentrating at their old establishment, 36 Gt. St. Helens, E.C., and Canonile Street, E.C.

MESSRS. MANN & BISHOP, general produce-brokers, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, E.C., have admitted Mr. John Osborne a partner as from January 1. The firm now consists of Mr. Albert Mann and Mr. John Osborne.

MR. R. E. O. BEACHER informs us that the business at Kirkgate Head, Ripon, which he acquired from Mr. F. B. Parkin, was not founded by that gentleman's father, but was established in 1720, and claims to be the second oldest druggist's shop in England.

AT Newport-upon-Usk, Mr. Treharne Howell, chemist and druggist, who has for many years been in business at the Westgate Pharmacy, a part of the block forming the Westgate Hotel in the centre of the town, has removed to more convenient premises at 54 Bridge Street, Newport.

Births.

BEALE.—At 12 Portland Road, South Norwood, S.E., on March 18, the wife of Harry W. Beale, chemist and druggist, of a son.

PROCTOR.—At Downham Market, Norfolk, on March 9, the wife of Ernest A. Proctor, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

SKYRME.—At 21 Collier Road, West Hill, Hastings, on March 18, the wife of Harold E. Skyrme, chemist and druggist, of a son.

Marriages.

DE LEEF—SCHLESINGER.—On March 15, at the St. John's Wood Synagogue, by the Rev. B. Berliner, assisted by the Rev. H. L. Price, Alex. Ph. de Leef to Margherita Maude, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Schlesinger, of Acol Road, West Hampstead, N.W., and of 42 Wilson Street, Finsbury, E.C.

EVANS—ROBERTS.—At Chatham Street C.M. Welsh Chapel, Liverpool, on March 14, by the Rev. R. Humphreys, pastor, assisted by the Rev. John Williams, Huynon, William Ellis Evans, chemist and druggist, Corwen, to Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Roberts, 6 Verulam Street, Liverpool.

WILSON—DUNCAN.—At 3 Morton Street, Joppa, on March 20, by the Rev. James Kelly, Congregational Church, Portobello, assisted by the Rev. James Patrick, B.D., B.Sc., Burntisland, Thomas Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, Burntisland, to Annie McFarlane, eldest daughter of Mr. Alexander Duncan, late G.P.O., Edinburgh.

Deaths.

AKESTER.—At Hull, recently, Mr. Joseph Coultas Akester, chemist and druggist.

BISHOP.—At 41 Bruntsfield Gardens, Edinburgh, on March 15, Jeanie Russel, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Bishop, chemist, Bo'ness.

BROCKLEHURST.—At Hayfield, Derbyshire, on March 11, Mr. Wright Brocklehurst, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-four. Mr. Brocklehurst was the oldest tradesman in Hayfield, where he had carried on business for half a century. During almost that period he held the office of sub-postmaster. As an adherent of the Established Church, he was for almost seventy years a Sunday-school teacher, and had acted as superintendent for sixty-three years. He was also churchwarden for a long period, a member of the School Board, and a Church-school manager.

DAVIS.—On March 14, Mr. R. Holden Davis, for many years managing director of Messrs. Golding, Davis & Co., chemical manufacturers, of Liverpool.

GRIFFITHS.—At Kidsgrove, on March 21, Mr. Edward Harpman Griffiths, J.P., chemist and druggist, aged fifty-one. Mr. Griffiths had been in failing health for some time, but was able to attend to his official duties until about a fortnight ago, when he was chairman at the complimentary dinner to Sir James Heath, Bart., at Clough Hall. On Sunday he was found to be suffering from pneumonia, and he died on Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Griffiths was one of the best known public men in North Staffordshire. He passed the Minor examination in 1873, and a few years later went from Stone to Kidsgrove, where he started in business, carrying it on with success. He was immensely popular, and held several public offices, including the chairmanship of the Kidsgrove District Council. He leaves a widow and grown-up family.

LAW.—At Castleton, Lancs, on March 12, Mr. James Law, manufacturing chemist, aged sixty-two.

MATTHEWS.—At 80 London Street, Greenwich, on March 14, Mr. T. J. Matthews, dispenser, aged sixty-five. Mr. Matthews was for thirty-six years dispenser to the late Mr. Shute, of Croom's Hill, Greenwich, and for the last fourteen years he had been with Dr. C. H. Hartt.

RICHARDS.—At 3 St. James's Gardens, Swansea, on March 17, Mr. John Richards, chemist and druggist, aged sixty. Mr. Richards was for many years in business in Castle Street, but had latterly retired. The business carried on by Mr. Richards was one of the oldest in Swansea, having been established by Mr. Glover over half a century ago. After Mr. Richards retired from business, he took a residence near Llandilo, where he resided until his return to Swansea a short time since. Mr. Richards was daily to be met at the Royal Institution, in the welfare of which he took a great interest, being himself a well-read man and very devoted to books.

SMITH.—At Hill Rise, Hayward's Heath, on March 12, Mr. Samuel Smith, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three.

For many years Mr. Smith carried on business at New Swindon (Wilts), and later at the junction of Bridge Street and Fleet Street, Swindon, where he acted as sub-postmaster until the head office was established.

WEARING.—At St. David's, Exeter, on March 6, Mr. William Henry Wearing, chemist and druggist, aged eighty-one.

Recent Wills.

COMMANS.—The late Mr. Robert Dyer Commans, aged eighty-two, of Macaulay House, Bath, formerly carrying on business at George Street, Bath, and at Clifton, as a chemist and druggist, manufacturer of "Areca Nut" tooth-paste, has left a gross estate of 119,777/. The testator bequeathed to his wife his household and personal effects and an immediate legacy of 2007/, and he left to her his residence, Macaulay House. He also left 10,000/. in trust for his wife for life, and, subject to her interest, he left the said sum in trust for his daughters, Emily and Catherine Helen Commans, for life, with remainder to their children and remoter issue. He bequeathed 15,000/. each to his sons, Robert Edden and John Edden Commans, and made bequests. He directed his trustees at their discretion to carry on his business as a manufacturer of "Areca Nut" tooth-paste, or to form the business into a company, or to sell it, and he directed that should either of his two sons become a manager of the business, he is to receive an annual salary of not more than 150/. and a commission of 10 per cent. on the net annual profits. He directed that his wife during her life should receive one-fifth of the annual proceeds of the business. Subject to numerous other provisions, the testator left the ultimate residue of his estate in trust for all of his children in equal shares.

DENNEY.—Mr. Edwin James Denney, pharmaceutical chemist and wholesale newsagent, North Walsham, Norfolk, who died on February 2 last, left estate valued at 15,841/. 5s. 3d. gross and 12,017/. 13s. 6d. net.

HOLLAND.—Mr. Charles Menzies Holland, of Bryn y Grog, Wrexham, one of the original shareholders and a director of Messrs. Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd., who died on December 25, left a gross estate of 39,762/.

HEIDEMANS.—The late Mr. Maurice Heidemans, of 1 St. John's Road, Brixton, and of 38 Fenchurch Street, E.C., vanilla merchant, who died on February 26 last, left estate of the gross value of 13,405/. 9s. Probate of his will, dated November 10, 1904, has been granted to Mr. Jacob Mendes Chumaceiro, diamond broker, of 39 Mildmay Park, N., Mr. C. Smith, insurance broker, of 53 Truro Road, Wood Green, N., and Mr. F. J. Riches, accountant, of "Ingleside," Sherwood Park Road, Sutton, to each of whom he bequeathed 50/. in addition to certain specific bequests. He bequeathed to his assistant, Mr. Charles Cubley, 100/, and the option of the purchase of his business at a valuation on favourable and easy terms. To his wife, Mrs. Lucy Heidemans, he left 50/. and an annuity of 350/; to his sister, Rosalie Heidemans, he left 25/. and an annuity of 100/; to Sophia Ricardo 25/. and an annuity of 50/; to Julie Monk and Henrietta Deutz each 25/. and an annuity of 26/; and a like bequest and annuity to Emma Baker. To Sarah Wright, late housekeeper to Mr. Walter Jacques, he left an annuity of 6/., and he left 100/. each to Mr. Walter Jacques and Diana Van Der Wielin, and 50/. to Ansel Morrel. Subject to certain other legacies, he left the residue of his estate to be applied in increasing the amounts of the various annuities, which are not to be paid from the income from his estate, but are to be purchased.

Trade Notes.

MR. E. HARRISON, formerly laboratory manager to S. F. Goss, Ltd., has begun business at 13 Cullum Street, E.C., with Mr. G. H. Muddiman, and the firm have been appointed sole agents for Perfume Co., Champs-Mogins, near Nyon, Switzerland.

BLOOD-MEAL is a new hæmoglobin preparation perfected by Engineer Murelet, of Copenhagen. It is in appearance like cocoa, but quite free from smell and taste. We are told that it consists of the nutritious part of blood and is easily digested. Blood-meal is prescribed for anæmia, gastritis, phthisis meseraica, and diabetes mellitus; also as a tonic for convalescents. It is taken mixed with water, milk, or wine. The London representative of the maker is Mr. Charles Kaufmann, 131 and 132 Bunhill Row, E.C.

A RUBBER-SUNDRIES CATALOGUE. An exceptionally well-produced catalogue of indiarubber goods sold by chemists has been issued by the B. F. Goodrich Co., 7 Snow Hill, E.C. It is profusely illustrated with excellent photographic reproductions in half tone, and the book is so arranged that these illustrations may be shown to customers without disclosure of the wholesale prices of the goods. The Goodrich goods have earned considerable repute in this country, and the smart chemist will send for a copy of the catalogue to keep himself up to date.

WILSON'S CALCULATING DISCS.—Mr. Joseph Wilson, pharmaceutical chemist, Bedford Park, Chiswick, W., is the patentee of a series of handy ready-reckoners intended to facilitate the calculation of discounts and rates of exchange. The discs are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, and are each composed of four separate circles, by means of which odd amounts of discount on sums of 1s. to 1,000/. may be computed and the amount, less discount, clearly shown. The discs sell at 6d. each, there being twenty varieties. The wording of the directions for use might with advantage be slightly modified, as the meaning is not quite clear.

PROGRESS IN LIVERPOOL.—There has been no abatement in enterprise on the part of the Evans house since their consolidation and formation into a limited company under the title of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. This fact is well seen in the factory at Fleet Street, Liverpool, which has during the past twelve months been considerably enlarged by the addition of a new wing from designs by Sir Aston Webb, R.A. The addition gives the company splendid opportunity for further development, while it has relieved various departments which had become much congested. On the last occasion that we walked over the factory, in the time of the late Mr. Michael Conroy, it had just been extended, and places that then showed plenty of air-space have now become choke-full with apparatus, stock, and so on. The new premises will again give the needed relief, and the company have taken the opportunity, during the extension, to put down installations of the most modern plant augmenting the apparatus hitherto in use. An important change has also been made in the matter of power, the steam-engines having been replaced by two electric generators, each of 70-horse power, which will give all the driving-power as well as the artificial light required in the factories and laboratories. The alterations are nearing completion, and there will be a formal opening in the course of the spring.

"SUBERIT" AND SEAMLESS STEEL.—In our report of the Confectioners' Exhibition last year (*C. & D.*, September 9, 1905, p. 446) special mention was made of "Suberit," an artificial cork exhibited by Mr. C. A. Gould, British agent for the Suberit Fabrik, Ltd. A recent visit by a *C. & D.* representative to Mr. Gould at his office at 125 High Holborn, W.C., disclosed the fact that "Suberit" is well on the way to universal appreciation by bottle-makers, bottlers, chemical-manufacturers, and others who use corks. There are many firms well known in the drug-trade who use "Suberit," and our representative inspected large orders in the original from British and Continental manufacturing chemists and chemical-manufacturers of repute. "Suberit" is made from shavings of the best-quality corks, which, after being ground and sifted, are bound together by a mixture of nitro-cellulose in acetone and then subjected to hydraulic pressure. Knowing the composition of the binding-medium, the chemical-manufacturer can judge in what cases to avoid its use. The manufacturers have recently introduced a method of paraffining "Suberit"—not in the usual way by dipping, but a system of impregnating the material with paraffin wax. "Suberit" is much cheaper than good-quality cork, and is the same price as that usually charged for medium qualities. Mr. Gould was emphatic on the point that "Suberit" must not be confounded with other compressed corks that were put on the market nine or ten years ago. Besides corks, bungs, and discs, there are many other "Suberit" articles, such as bath-mats, socks, laboratory-rings, and photographic squeegees. Besides "Suberit" Mr. Gould is also agent for the Siemens-Martin rolled-steel seamless utensils—trays, bowls, pails, pans, etc.—for use in factories. These articles are all stamped out of one piece of sheet steel, and possess many advantages over jointed articles of the same kind.

Winter Session of Chemists' Local Associations.

Association Presidents.

WHERE chemists in the Northern Counties are wont to gather together, there at some time or other in the course of the year



MR. R. H. BELL.

one is pretty sure to find the genial President of the Sunderland Chemists' Association—Mr. Robert Henry Bell. He is inclined to be quiet, but can tell a good story, and when he has a speech to make he does it in as few words, and with as much point, as possible. He is a worker rather than an orator; has been fourteen years connected with the Sunderland Chemists' Association, half of that time being as Secretary, and four years as Vice-President. The friendly feeling among chemists there has increased greatly under Mr. Bell's guidance. Early-closing has become a reality, and in all things that are for the good of pharmacy as a calling Mr. Bell takes an active part. "One of our best workers," the Secretary of the P.A.T.A. once remarked of Mr. Bell, who, by the way, is one of the founders of the Sub-postmasters' Guarantee Society. He negotiated the Minor in February 1890, and the Major in December of the same year.

Bradford Chemists' Association.

THERE was a large gathering of members of this Association at the Royal Hotel, Bradford, on Tuesday evening, March 20, to hear Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S., Lecturer on Pharmacy in the University of Liverpool, give his lantern-lecture on "Impressions of a Pharmacist in Russia and Norway."

Nottingham Pharmaceutical Association.

THERE was an unusually large attendance at a meeting of the Nottingham and Notts Pharmaceutical Association at Calvert's Café, Nottingham, on Wednesday evening, March 21, when Mr. A. E. Beilby gave a lantern-lecture on his recent tour to Venice and Florence. The discourse was highly instructive as well as entertaining.

Altrincham Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at the Axe and Cleaver Hotel on March 7. The President (Mr. J. W. Unsworth) occupied the chair. It was mentioned that the members of Parliament for the division had been written to, asking them to help to forward the Pharmacy Bill. Arrangements were also made for the next session of the Association, which will begin in October.

Oxford Chemists' Association.

THE annual general meeting was held at the Golden Cross Hotel on March 14, the President (Mr. H. C. Goodall) in the chair. The Secretary read the annual report and presented the statement of accounts showing a slightly increased balance in hand over last year. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Mr. C. Clayton; Vice-Presidents, Mr. Todd and Mr. Goodall; Secretary, Mr. J. Dolbear.

A vote of congratulation to Mr. G. C. Druce, M.A., on his retirement from active pharmacy was proposed by Mr. Goodall and carried unanimously. Mr. Druce, in acknowledging the compliment, said he had taken the step chiefly in order that he might have more leisure to devote to more congenial pursuits.

Northampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held on Friday, March 16, Mr. W. McKinnell being voted to the chair in the absence of Mr. Mayger, the President.—In lieu of an annual dinner it was

decided to organise an outing next summer.—The annual meeting was fixed for Friday in Easter week.

LORD CREWE'S BILL.—A brief discussion ensued on the Pharmacy Bill introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Crewe. Mr. North expressed the opinion that no Bill would do chemists any good; and Mr. Cowdery was sure they would never get a Bill to help them.—Mr. North also questioned whether the Pharmaceutical Society is worth supporting; it did not seem able to do anything.—Mr. Gatehouse denied this, and, after a little talk, the Chairman vigorously condemned that clause of the Bill which gives power for the licensing of unqualified persons in villages to sell poisons. He said it was opening the road for chemists to be imposed upon, and the point about "public convenience" might well mean several of these licences would be granted in one place, even in opposition to a qualified chemist. These licences were the thin end of a wedge which meant danger to chemists.—Mr. Dennis was confident such a proposal would never meet with the sanction of Parliament.—Ultimately the Hon. Secretary was instructed to write to the county members of Parliament asking them to support the Pharmacy Bill introduced by Mr. Winfrey.

Wolverhampton Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held on March 14. Mr. F. J. Gibson presided. Mr. A. H. Hall, Ph.C., read a paper on "Opium, its Sources and Methods of Production." After dealing with the history and origin of the poppy, Mr. Hall described the method of collecting opium. In the course of seven to ten days from the fall of the flower-leaves the capsules are sufficiently matured for the extraction of the drug. A single scarification in some cases will exhaust the drug, while as many as twelve will be required in others. The adulterants Mr. Hall divided into three classes: (1) *natural*—pussewah (moisture), nitrates, ammonia, and CO₂; (2) *adventitious*—atmospheric dust, the outer covering of the capsule, pollen grains, stamens, and iron (due to wearing of the implements used); (3) *adulterants proper*—gravel, sand, clay, cowdung, many and various vegetables, gums, starches, seeds, sap. The various kinds of opium were then referred to, and it was stated that European-grown poppies had yielded an opium containing as much as 22.8 per cent. of morphine. Mr. Hall exhibited various samples of opium, seeds, oil, capsules, and instruments for scarification and collection, lent by Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

Hull Chemists' Association.

A MEETING was held at the White House, Hull, on Tuesday evening, March 20, Mr. Richardson (President) in the chair. There were also present Messrs. Selle, Wharton, Stanning (Secretary), G. E. Hoyles, Walton, Robson, Whitelam, and Jones.

NEW MEMBERS.—The following were elected: Mr. H. E. Thompson, 445 Beverley Road, Hull; Mr. T. H. Good, 341 Beverley Road; and Mr. F. Jones, 167 Anlaby Road.

BREAKING BULK.—The President read a short paper on this subject, treating it from two standpoints—one the opening of proprietary articles and retailing them in small quantities, and the other the opening of special preparations for dispensing-purposes. The first custom could, he thought, only be remedied by the Inland Revenue, but there should be a limit to the articles so treated. The line should not be extended from Steedman's and Fenning's powders to Beecham's and Carter's pills and Bile-Beans. The other point was of far greater importance. Doctors often ordered special combinations, and the chemist in dispensing them had to obtain an original bottle or package, and have the remainder left on his shelves. As a remedy he would suggest that each member of the Association make out a list of special preparations he had had to obtain and send it to the Secretary, who would make out a list of the members who had a stock of each. This would save time and expense. In dealing with proprietaries in prescrip-

tions he asked, Should they be supplied in original packages or re-bottled with their own labels? The latter he thought the correct course.—An interesting discussion followed, Mr. Walton, Mr. Stanning, Mr. Selle, and Mr. Jones joining in it. The opinion of the meeting was expressed as strongly against the continuance of the first practice, and that some way out should be found. With regard to the second the following resolution was passed, on the motion of Mr. Robson, seconded by Mr. Jones:

That this meeting is decidedly of opinion that in dispensing all proprietary medicinal preparations the correct thing is not to supply them in the original packages, but to transfer them to bottles or boxes.

It was also decided to draw up a list as suggested by the President, on the motion of Mr. Selle, seconded by Mr. Walton, it being understood that they be supplied as near as possible at cost-price.

Exeter Association of Chemists and Druggists.

A MEETING was held on Monday evening at the residence of the President (Mr. E. F. Stone) at the Priory, besides whom were present Messrs. T. C. Milton, E. Lemman, J. Harris, J. W. Lake, F. Slocombe, F. Vinden, and H. Wippell Gadd (Hon. Secretary).

LOCAL MATTERS.—In view of the success which had attended the working of the arrangements for Sunday closing, it was unanimously decided to renew the rota for a further period. A sub-committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for the annual dinner, to which it is proposed to invite the Mayor and Sheriff of the city.

TABLOID PROFITS.—It was unanimously resolved that a letter be sent to Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. asking them to protect the retail prices of their preparations.

POISONS AND PHARMACY BILL.—The meeting discussed the Earl of Crewe's Bill, and it was unanimously decided that efforts should be made to secure an amendment of the Bill in the following particulars:

Clause 2. Relaxation of the present regulations would be a public danger. No hardship has been caused to users of agricultural and horticultural poisons, as all the country districts, at any rate in the West of England, are well served by market towns in which there are chemists dealing in these substances at competitive prices.

Clause 4. It was unanimously resolved that an amendment of this clause be sought which should prevent companies taking the titles of "pharmaceutical chemist," "chemist and druggist," "pharmaceutist," or "pharmacist," as these are legal descriptions obtained by examination, and appertaining to individuals.

Clause 6. It was unanimously resolved that an amendment of this clause be sought as follows: "It shall not be lawful to sell any poisons to which this section applies by retail, unless the box, bottle, vessel, cover, or wrapper in which the poison is contained is distinguishable by touch from any ordinary box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover commonly used for food, beverages, or medicines for internal use, and unless the box, bottle, vessel, wrapper, or cover is distinctly labelled with the name of the substance, etc."

It was resolved that these resolutions be sent to the member for Exeter (Sir George Kekewich), and that he be asked to bring them before the notice of the House of Commons.

Cambridge Pharmaceutical Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at Mr. H. Flanders's house, Mill Road, on Friday, March 16, Mr. E. Saville Peck, M.A., presiding. There was a large attendance of members to hear Mr. B. S. Campkin's paper on

OWNERSHIP OF PRESCRIPTIONS.

In the course of this Mr. Campkin said the patient who has consulted a well-known physician and who in return for the fee paid has received advice and a prescription undoubtedly believes that the prescription is his property, but it is probable that the prescriber would be inclined to the view that he himself is the actual owner of the prescription. Mr. Campkin said in his opinion the prescription becomes the property of the patient at the time it is placed in his hands as part of the return for the fee charged. In another way

the question seems to settle itself by the fact that the advice and prescription are part of the transaction, as it frequently follows that no fresh arrangements are made as to a further consultation, and the prescription is handed to the patient without any directions of a specific character, and he is allowed, or should be, to have it dispensed at any place he chooses. Where the physician wishes to retain ownership of the prescription special injunctions should be given to the patient or the prescription endorsed for the guidance of the pharmacist who dispenses it. Mr. Campkin dwelt severely on those medical men who write prescriptions for quack medicines or send the patient to some special chemist to get the script dispensed. The question of the right of a chemist to detain a prescription is not one about which there should be two opinions. It is generally understood that it should be handed back to the customer, except in cases where the chemist has an arrangement to dispense for the doctor and to whom he looks for payment. In these circumstances the prescription is the property of the prescriber, and the dispenser has no right even to repeat the prescription, without definite instructions from the doctor. Mr. Campkin also referred to the absence of legal decisions as to the ownership of prescriptions.

In the discussion that followed, Mr. Flanders said it is not right, when a physician is called in, for the doctor to keep the prescription and supply the medicine so prescribed from his own dispensary. The prescription is the property of the patient, and should be given to him.

Mr. Evans was of opinion that a chemist should on no account detain a prescription. He did not think it policy to make a charge for a copy, but the copy should only be supplied after due consideration of the circumstances attending the request.

Mr. Plumb pointed out that the prescription is copied for the patient's convenience, and a chemist was justified in making a charge for a copy.

Mr. Peck held that the prescription is the property of the patient. The copy belongs to the chemist. He questioned the policy of making a charge for a copy, and spoke of a chemist whose practice it was to make a charge of 6d. for copies, and who explained to his customer the sum was sent to the Benevolent Fund of the Society.

Mr. Mallett said that the chemist has no right to give a copy of a prescription in any circumstances.

Mr. Greensmith having spoken, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Campkin.

Leeds Chemists' Association.

THE members of this Association held a meeting at the Grand Central Hotel, Leeds, on March 15. Mr. G. W. Worfolk (President) occupied the chair.

PHARMACY BILL.—The President informed the members that the Earl of Crewe had introduced a Poisons and Pharmacy Bill into the House of Lords, and a special day was fixed for discussing the situation.

A lecture was then delivered by Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff on

THE SIGHT-TESTING OPTICIAN: WHAT HE IS AND WHAT HE DOES.

In the course of the lecture Mr. Cuff described in detail the structure of the eye, indicating the matters in which the sight-testing optician might properly interest himself; he described the growth of the Worshipful Company of Spectacle-makers and its examination system, and finally spoke of the work of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, of which he is Hon. Secretary. He stated that the Society, which was only founded in June 1904, is making very rapid progress, and seems likely to be strong enough in the near future to attempt some of the many important things which are waiting to be done. Two representatives of the Society are acting on the General Board of Opticians in the hope of preventing a repetition in the Opticians Bill of some of those errors of the Pharmacy Act which have cost chemists so dear.

In the course of a discussion which followed, the President said he remembered the time when, if anybody went to the doctor for headache, vertigo, or indigestion, the doctor would prescribe blue pills or a black draught, whereas nowadays in such cases he would very likely send the

patient to the optician instead of to the chemist. The question was whether the chemist could not recover some of the ground which he had lost by this change of treatment, by taking up the optical branch.

Mr. Beacock said some members of the Association were anxious to get up classes of instruction in optics in Leeds. He also asked if Mr. Cuff would give them some information upon optical qualifications.

Mr. Pilkington Sargeant said there would be no difficulty whatever in getting classes under a capable instructor in Leeds if there were a sufficient number of candidates to start such classes.

Mr. Pickard said he remembered that some classes were started in Bradford a few years ago, but they were merely a financial venture on the part of a wholesale firm of spectacle-dealers in their own interests, and for the purpose of pushing the demand for their goods. He thought that Mr. Boocock, of New Station Street, would form a class if there were sufficient candidates. The optical business is very instructive in itself, though it requires a good deal of time and thought, and it is necessary to be constantly practising in order to keep oneself up to date on optical matters.

Mr. Cuff said that most wholesale firms who provided classes for the benefit of their customers before the Spectacle-makers' Company instituted their examinations gave them up when these standard examinations were introduced. He also explained the Society's arrangements for education, and after some further discussion was thanked for his lecture.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association.

THE members paid a visit to the National Telephone Co.'s central office in Rose Street on Wednesday, March 7, and had an opportunity of inspecting the whole premises from the point where the cables enter to the switch-room. A meeting was also held at 36 York Place on Wednesday, March 14, at 9.15 P.M., Mr. Alexander McCutcheon (President) in the chair, when Mr. William Duncan, Ph.C., F.C.S., contributed a series of

NOTES AND QUERIES.

The first was in regard to a precipitate in a pigment containing liq. hydrarg. perchlor., glycerin, and cocaine hydrochloride. Mr. Duncan explained that the perchloride precipitates alkaloïds. The second query referred to the following mixture, in which a voluminous olive-green precipitate weighing $\frac{1}{2}$ grain occurs :

Ferri et quin. cit.	3ij.
Tr. nucis vom.	3j.
Tr. rhei co.	3j.
Aquam ad	3viii.

It consists of resins for the nux vomica and traces of quinine tannate. Asked "What is magnes. carb.?" Mr. Duncan traced the evolution of the B.P. names, and said he would dispense the heavy carbonate. The fourth query was about a solution of 4 grains of iodine in 1 oz. of glycerin, and it was explained that it does not require the addition of potassium iodide. The fifth query was in respect to the following emulsion, which resembles the "mist. rachitis" of the Sick Children's Hospital Pharmacopœia :

Ol. morrhuae	3ij.
Syr. calc. lact. phosph. ...	3j.
Liq. calcis	3j.
Sodii hypophosph.	gr. xxx.
Ol. cassiae	℥ij.
Pulv. acaciæ	q.s.
Glycerin.	3iv.

A fair product is obtained by dissolving the hypophosphite in the mixed syrup, glycerin, and lime-water. With a portion of this make a mucilage of 2 dr. pulv. acaciæ and emulsify the oils little by little, thinning with the mixture as required. The emulsion separates slightly in time, but if more gum be used it is unmanageably thick.

In a mixture of liq. hydrarg. perchlor., liq. Donovan., and water, equal parts, red iodide of mercury is precipitated through interaction of mercuric iodide with arsenious iodide and hydriodic acid. A mixture containing bismuth salicylate, sodium iodide, syrup of codeine, tragacanth, and

water undergoes some change which Mr. Duncan could not definitely determine. The next query was about the following prescription :

Aspirin.	3ij.
Potassii iodidi	3j.
Glycerin.	3ss.
Aquam ad	3vj.

Here the acetyl-salicylic acid, reacting with potassium iodide, forms hydriodic acid, which by absorption of oxygen liberates iodine.

A mixture containing calcined magnesias and ferrous sulphate changes in colour, due to formation of ferrous hydroxide and gradual oxidation of this to a darker colour.

He thought it advantageous to add a suspending-agent to a mixture of equal parts of tr. quin. ammon. and aq. aurant. flor., otherwise the quinine hydrate becomes crystalline and adheres to the glass.

Liq. bismuthi	3iij.	Sod. salicyl.	3iv.
Magnes. sulph.	3j.	Caffein. cit.	gr. xxiv.
Sod. salicyl.	3j.	Tr. capsici	℥xxx.
Syr. aurant.	3j.	Spt. chlorof.	℥xxx.
Aq. menth. pip.		Inf. gentian. ad	3iv.
ad	3xij.		

In regard to the first of these prescriptions, the querist said a precipitate is formed, but Mr. Duncan had been unable to get one, and suggested that the liq. bismuthi should be examined to see if it contained excess of alkali. If so, magnesium hydrate might be precipitated. Salicylic acid is precipitated in the second prescription, and the precipitation cannot be prevented. He then dealt with the bursting of a bottle containing the following mixture :

Tr. digitalis	3j.
Tr. hyoseyami	3j.
Spt. aether. nit.	3iv.
Inf. caryoph. ad	3vj.

The bursting he believed to be due to the action of the nitrous acid in the spirit of nitre on the tannin of the infusion, and proved this by stating that an infusion de-tannated with isinglass gives no trouble.

THE EWING PHARMACY PRIZE

for this session has been won by Mr. Herbert Pirie, apprenticed with Mr. Peter Boa, 119 George Street, Mr. Alex. Sharp, apprenticed with Mr. C. F. Henry, 1 Brandon Terrace, has gained the second prize.

Western Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of this Association was held at Norfolk Square Hotel, London Street, W., on March 21, the President, Mr. W. J. I. Philp, in the chair. Among others present were Messrs. Frank Rogers, John C. Umney, C. A. Hill, G. J. Knight, J. T. Barrett, R. H. Parker, E. White, F. F. de Morgan, J. H. Mather (Godalming), and Burton Middleton (Hon. Secretary). The attendance, owing to the inclement weather, was not large. Mr. C. H. Hill read his paper on "Misleading Trade-names," which is printed elsewhere in this issue.

DISCUSSION.—Mr. John C. Umney, who opened the discussion, said Mr. Hill had rendered the wholesale druggists and pharmacists generally an excellent service in bringing the matter forward and placing it before them, as it were, in a nutshell. Several of the wholesale druggists had conferred together about these misleading titles, and had arranged so far as possible to print their price-lists so that no mistake could be made by the retailer. But there was still a lot to be done in educating the pharmacist, the public analyst, and the public. He understood that a large number of prosecutions were likely to take place in Wiltshire in the near future with regard to carbonate of iron, which the public analyst found to contain only 20 to 25 per cent. of ferric oxide. It is well known that the public want the sesquioxide when they ask for the carbonate, but the public analyst still expects to get the carbonate. He (Mr. Umney) thought the time had come for calling a spade a spade.—Mr. E. White thought the stir that would result from a perusal of Mr. Hill's paper would do much good.—Mr. Frank Rogers said the previous speakers had dealt with the matter from the wholesalers' point of view, but it was a much more difficult matter when it came to transactions between the retailer and the public.—

Mr. J. T. Barrett said it was for the wholesaler to take up the process of education by stating the correct name and synonym in the price-lists. There were many things the retailer sold daily that were not true descriptions of the article—lime-juice and glycerin, for example—and the safe thing seemed to be to give the customer what he wants, but take care to put the correct name on the label. Mr. G. J. Knight said the retailer would find it very difficult in ordinary practice to carry out the suggestions made by Mr. Umney and others.—Mr. R. H. Parker said the pharmacist was in a very difficult position in the matter, for not only had he to deal with the wholesaler, but with the prescriber, and also the public—three totally different classes of people. Something should be done, however, and the wholesaler should begin by educating the pharmacists by means of accurately described names in price-lists.—Mr. J. H. Mather (Godalming) said there was a crying need for educating the public, as the column "At the Counter" in one of the trade journals very clearly showed.—Mr. R. H. Robinson, jun., thought it a mistake to insist upon too cast-iron accuracy in nomenclature. The President having spoken, Mr. Hill, in reply, said he did not advocate a policy of perfection. His paper was purposely brief in order that a danger might be discussed.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at the Montgomery Hall, on Wednesday, March 21, Councillor A. Russell Fox (President) in the chair. There were present Messrs. H. G. Williams (Hon. Secretary), P. Carr, C. S. Richards, G. Ellinor, J. Austin, F. W. Whitworth, R. D. Douglas, J. T. Appleton, R. Dixon, J. G. Jackson, A. C. Culverhouse, J. F. Eardley, G. J. Forrest, F. Medley, C. O. Morrison, J. B. Pater, C. S. Richards, A. Clark, J. H. Holton, A. Preston, E. B. Parratt, F. A. Lester, G. M. Tomlinson, and A. Whitehurst and others. The President introduced to the meeting Dr. Arthur Hall, F.R.C.P., who read a paper on

THE INGESTION OF DIACHYLON.

In this Dr. Hall called attention to the very extensive amount of plumbism occurring among married women in Sheffield and the neighbouring districts, which is not to be accounted for by a contaminated water-supply, or by any trade. In many cases the source was readily admitted to be the taking of pills containing diachylon, for procuring abortion, euphemistically described in the trade advertisements as "removing female irregularities." In other cases the patients purchase diachylon in bulk and make pills for themselves, while in a certain percentage of cases all such sources are persistently denied, but a similar source is quite certain. Dr. Hall said the custom had been steadily increasing for the last ten or twelve years. It appeared to start in the Leicester district, and gradually widening its circles through neighbouring areas, extends at present over most of the densely populated Midlands of England. He believed the bulk of the trade is carried on by unqualified persons. Reference was made to the terrible nature of the results of this self-poisoning, the numerous deaths that had occurred, the numbers of cases of insanity, paralysis, blindness, intense suffering, prolonged ill-health, and in many cases permanent invalidism, which have been brought about by its use. Attention was drawn to the elaborate precautions and regulations in force to prevent the occurrence of plumbism from contaminated drinking-water, or dangerous trades, but in the speaker's opinion "neither of these sources has, during a similar period, ever produced such an amount of plumbism, or of so serious a character, as this present abuse of taking diachylon is producing." The women who take these pills have no notion of the grave dangers they are running; they take them in complete ignorance. As regards the danger to the State, so long as the world exists there will be pregnant women who want to avoid having a live child, and while the law can, up to a certain point, make the procuring of abortion a crime, it can never entirely stop such women from taking various supposed remedies for "irregularities." But it can, and it must, do something to prevent them unwittingly committing suicide, or rendering themselves permanent invalids. Dr.

Hall referred to the methods which have been suggested for dealing with this public scandal, and laid particular stress upon the necessity for scheduling diachylon under the Poisons Act. Until that is done he invited the members of the Society to do their share towards checking the practice, by personally warning purchasers of its dangers, and labelling it "Poison." He asked whether it would be possible for pharmacists to do without diachylon, in view of a suggestion that the sale should be prohibited altogether. They had brought the suggestion before a committee of the Pharmaceutical Society, who said that there would be no difficulty. The medical profession could do without it, and he asked whether there was anything in which the use of diachylon was imperative. The Pharmaceutical Society is anxious to help, but thought the matter should be taken up in the first place by the Privy Council. He suggested that it might forward the matter if the Society would adopt a resolution on the subject. (Applause.)

The matter was well discussed by the members, and Dr. Hall having replied, it was resolved

That this meeting urge upon the Pharmaceutical Society the necessity of their doing all in their power to have diachylon on the Schedule of Poisons.

London Chemists' Association.

A MEETING of the North London Branch was held at the Midland Grand Hotel, Euston Road, on March 22. Mr. J. Holding, the Chairman, being unavoidably absent, Mr. H. Foot took the chair. Seven members were present. Mr. J. H. Cuff, Hon. Secretary of the Society of Chemist-Opticians, read a summary of his paper on "What is a Sight-testing Optician?" There was practically no discussion. Mr. Betty then put to the meeting a resolution proposing that the Association support to the utmost of its power the endeavours of the Council of the P.A.T.A. to bring all retailers who handle proprietary articles under a uniform system of prices. This was agreed to after a little discussion, Mr. Betty mentioning that some London chemists are in the habit of giving slips with cash-till checks which are available for a bonus when they total a certain amount.

A statement was next read by Mr. Betty in respect to the Government Poisons Bill. The Parliamentary Committee of the Association have passed a resolution to the effect that they consider no Pharmacy Bill will be satisfactory unless it preserves the titles of registered chemists. A deputation waited on Mr. Idris, the President of the Association, in the Lobby of the House of Commons, on Tuesday, with the resolution, with which he expressed his agreement. Mr. Idris told them that the two arguments used against the Bill in the House were that, first, it is a middle-class Bill, and, second, that considering what companies have done to lower the price of drugs they have a right to all the protection that the House can give them compatible with public safety. Mr. Betty dealt with these statements, both of which he denied. Some discussion followed.

Mr. Betty showed specimens of labels with the word "Poisonous," which he has had printed for poisons which are not included in the schedules. He wants to educate the public to realise that only a chemist sells "poison," while others sell other "poisonous" articles.

"GUIDE TO PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS."—Deals with English, Latin, arithmetic, algebra, Euclid, French, and German as required in the principal examinations recognised by chemical, medical, and pharmaceutical bodies. Example examination-papers are quoted and worked out, and the 1905-6 regulations given. Published by the C. & D. at 2s. 6d., by post 2s. 9d.

ELECTROLYTIC SALTPETRE.—A company has been formed in Christiania with a capital of seven million Scandinavian kronen to make saltpetre by electrolysis on the Birkeland-Eyde method. Most of the capital has been found in France, some in Germany and the Scandinavian kingdoms. The factory will be at Notodden, where there has already been an experimental establishment of Eyde's. The Birkeland-Eyde process can only be worked in countries that have cheap water-power, and the expected annual outturn of 20,000 tons of saltpetre at Notodden will amount to no more than 1 per cent. of present requirements.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.

NORTH BRITISH BRANCH.

AN evening meeting was held at 36 York Place, Edinburgh, on March 21, Mr. D. B. Dott in the chair.

The paper by Mr. PETER BOA, Ph.C., on

PHARMACOLOGICAL OINTMENTS,

was the first instalment of a report of investigations undertaken by him at the request of the Pharmacopœia Committee of the General Medical Council, and the ointments commented on were paraffin, boric-acid, and phenol. Bearing in mind the eminent experts who had made similar investigations for previous editions of the Pharmacopœia, Mr. Boa said he did not expect to find many grave defects or to be able to suggest much by way of improvement; and as he proceeded it very soon became apparent that he was right. The greater part of his investigations had been productive of negative results, in that they mainly indicated absence of necessity for suggesting any alteration. The pharmacopœial permission to vary the proportions of hard and soft paraffin to suit varying requirements made complaints of the ointment being too hard not quite reasonable. There was more foundation for the complaint as to lumpiness, for the official preparation could not be obtained free from lumpiness, varying in degree with the expertness of the operator. Manipulation sufficient to make the ointment plastic made it at the same time lumpy, and trituration introduced currents of air of lower temperature than the liquid, and some portions were thus chilled before others. By further trituration the chilled portions were reduced in size, but many of the little lumps persisted, and it was practically impossible to break them down. In a paper which he read some years ago he pointed out that if the hard and the soft paraffin, after having been melted together, are allowed to cool without stirring the resulting mass is uniform. Reduction to plasticity—a process which is more laborious than that of trituration—makes the resulting ointment not more uniform. After trial of various expedients without success, he came to the conclusion that the only way to ensure uniformity is to treat the lumpy ointment as lumpy powder is treated—by passing it through a sieve. He had so treated it for fully two years, and could thoroughly recommend that treatment. When it comes through it is still plastic, and, in addition, it is uniform, so that it conforms with the official description of uniform and plastic. This method reduces rather than adds to the labour; the trituration or stirring need not be so careful nor prolonged; and the material may even be allowed to cool without stirring and then passed through the sieve. It is well to observe that the ointment should be cold, which means that before sifting it is cooled down to the temperature of the shop or warehouse in which it is to be stored. In his opinion boric-acid ointment is a most excellent ointment, and prescribers and users endorsed that opinion. Its usefulness is proved by its popularity with the general public. The direction for its preparation is simplicity itself and in one word—"mix." Criticism and suggestions have been offered for the improvement of phenol ointment. Phenol in the popular form of carbolic oil is regarded as being almost inert. If so, ointment with a fatty basis holding the acid in solution may be regarded as on the same footing as the oil. It is not desirable to apply phenol in a form which would facilitate absorption. A fatty basis would promote absorption more readily than a paraffin one. Therefore a paraffin basis is preferable to a fatty one. Phenol, however, is not soluble in a paraffin basis to the extent required (1 in 25), and so it becomes necessary to employ a solvent such as glycerin. Alcohol might be used, but its volatility is an objection: it evaporates and leaves crystals of phenol on or in the ointment. Glycerin is an excellent solvent, and there is no fear of it evaporating. The complaints as to separation of glycerin are, he believed, not well founded. He had been unable to obtain any satisfactory evidence to warrant such complaint. Proper material properly made and stored will not produce any separation. A pound jar of it kept under observation for nine months showed no signs of separation at the end of that time. Ex-

posure in a damp atmosphere produces minute clear drops, of liquid form, on the surface, from which the suggestion of separation may have arisen; but they are only atmospheric moisture attracted by the liking of glycerin for water. The formula as it stands has been well designed and produces an excellent ointment.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. J. GILMOUR (Glasgow) said his experience was that by careful trituration of the hard and soft paraffin he got a fairly decent product, using a warm mortar in a room of the temperature of 60°. When Mr. Boa said boric-acid ointment was entirely satisfactory he took it that he was referring to its therapeutic action rather than its elegance. He (Mr. Gilmour) never made it stronger than 5 per cent. for selling as a healing ointment. With a 10-per-cent. ointment the results were not so satisfactory, but that must be settled by the medical man. He thought putting the ointment through a sieve was more troublesome than trituration.

Mr. GUYER said he spoke more as a wholesale manufacturing pharmacist, therefore his views might not exactly coincide with Mr. Boa's. Some years ago he used to make boric-acid ointment by passing it through a sieve, to overcome the carelessness of an assistant in leaving large chunks of hard paraffin in. Looking at his books in view of this meeting he was astonished to find that there was as great a demand for soft as for hard boric ointment, and he had been told by a medical man that the official ointment was most excellent for certain purposes and not to be improved upon, but for general use he much preferred a soft ointment. He pointed out that the U.S.P. gave 10 per cent. to hard paraffin, as against 30 per cent. in the B.P. He saw one ointment-firm advertising machine-made ointment, which he understood had a beautiful creamy consistency. The application of pressure improved its appearance. He was surprised to hear Mr. Boa say there was no virtue in carbolic oil. It was the first time he had heard that, and it required confirmation. Phenol ointment was really a solidified emulsion, as the glycerin is immiscible with the basis. A few years ago he coloured glycerin-and-carbolic ointment with a little red and left it for three or four days, when the red specks of the glycerin covered the surface and got through the mass. He preferred vegetable oil to glycerin carbolic. Ointment of the paraffin base in his opinion needed a good deal of overhauling to make it satisfactory.

Dr. MINTO McDONALD said the prescriber wanted a non-irritating application. The B.P., he had been told, gave too many ointments, and it has been questioned if there is any virtue in them and if the active ingredient is ever absorbed. There is no doubt iodine can be detected in the urine after applying iodine ointment, and the same is true of chrysarobin.

Mr. McDIARMID thought it impossible to make paraffin ointment quite free from lumps. They are readily seen if the ointment is mixed with any dark powder. He suggested a finer sieve than No. 40, as Mr. Boa's samples seem rather granular. The making of ointments, he feared, is passing out of the hands of the retail pharmacists, like many other things. He (the speaker) did not like glycerin as a solvent in phenol ointment. It is not a satisfactory formula from a pharmacist's point of view.

Mr. C. F. HENDRY said he was interested in phenol ointment, having suggested the addition of glycerin some years ago at one of their meetings. He also suggested hydration of the glycerin by the addition of the proper quantity of water to overcome the appearance of beads. An ointment so treated and kept for some time gave no sign of beads. He understood prescribers only wanted a surface action in using this ointment, therefore he discarded his original idea of adding lanolin.

Mr. McCUTCHEON's experience was that the glycerin separates in phenol ointment, and that almond oil is much better.

Mr. CURRIE said Mr. Boa's proposal to sift the ointment

seemed inconsistent with his advocacy in his former paper of not stirring the preparation, to avoid the inclusion of air.

Mr. HILL pointed out that there has been a very decided departure from the original method of making boric ointment. Lister's boric ointment was very hard, sometimes unworkable, the idea being that it should be so hard as to adhere to the dressing and not to the wound, and that it should come away with the dressing. That idea had quite disappeared, and the softer the ointment the more it is preferred. If surface action only is desired, then the addition of glycerin is contrary to that intention. The U.S.P. has reduced the phenol to 3 per cent., so as to have the phenol in solution in the paraffin basis. He had been told that soft paraffin would only dissolve about 1 or 2 per cent., but that assertion requires investigation.

The CHAIRMAN thought the Pharmacopœia fixes too high a melting-point for hard paraffin.

Mr. BOA, in his reply, said they might think they had a nice creamy-looking plastic ointment, but on careful spreading out they would find much more irregularity than there should be. Comparing the B.P. paraffin ointment with that of other Pharmacopœias, he thought the B.P. product was probably the best. He did not think soft paraffin dissolved more than 2 per cent. of phenol, and he did not admit that the U.S.P. phenol ointment contains 3 per cent. in solution.

Mr. Gilmour having taken the chair, Mr. DOTT read his paper on

THE SOLUBILITY OF APOMORPHINE HYDROCHLORIDE.

He said the discrepancies which had been noted by different authorities regarding this salt have no doubt chiefly arisen from varying methods of determination. If the water is saturated at a somewhat higher temperature, the solution cooled to 60° F., and the proportion of salt then estimated, the result is high, on account of the appreciable degree of supersaturation. No doubt, also, some of the determinations at "the ordinary temperature" have been made at a temperature several degrees above 60° F. Another point to be noted is the fact that apomorphine hydrochloride which has been exposed in a water-bath to get rid of hygroscopic moisture becomes thereby slightly basic, and its solubility is just perceptibly increased. Squire gives the solubility in water as 1 in 56 to 60. This is quite correct. He found 1 in 59. The solubility in alcohol (90-per-cent.) is given by Squire as 1 in 50—i.e., 1 gram in 50 c.c. He had found 1 in 51. The United States Pharmacopœia gives the solubility of apomorphine hydrochloride at 25° C. as 1 in 39.5 parts of water. The statement is not correct. It should be 1 in 49, or thereby. There can be no doubt that many of the solubilities require revision from a dispenser's point of view. They should represent the amount of substance that can be dissolved by shaking up the substance (in a finely divided state) with the solvent at 60° to 65° F. for a reasonable length of time.

The CHAIRMAN commented on the value of the note, which he had no doubt would be given effect to in the Pharmacopœia.

After some remarks by Mr. BOA, Mr. HILL directed attention to the fact that the U.S.P. has changed the temperatures for taking solubilities and specific gravities from 15° to 25° C. That makes a very distinct and emphatic difference in many cases. For instance, in the specific gravity of ether it would be very difficult now to make a comparison between one Pharmacopœia and another, and the result would be that to be accurate the temperature would require to be always stated by investigators.

The CHAIRMAN suggested that the British temperature might be raised a little, to secure uniformity.

Mr. GLASS then read his paper on

THE OFFICIAL AROMATIC WATERS.

in which he advocated solution of the essential oil in hot water, filtering when cold.

Mr. GUYER said he did not see why every chemist should not have his own still for the distillation of aromatic waters, just as he made his own fresh infusions.

Mr. BOA thought the practice of using essential oils for the manufacture of aromatic waters was detrimental to the reputation of the pharmacist. Aromatic waters made from essential oils give nothing like the same aroma as the water

distilled from the fruit. Cinnamon and dill waters soon become tasteless waters, and when distilled from the fruit keep much better.

After some remarks by Mr. CURRIE, Mr. HILL, Mr. HENRY, and Dr. MACDONALD, Mr. GLASS replied.

Mr. ALEX. MCCUTCHEON, in his note on

THE SPRINGTAIL. (ISOTOMA FIMETARIA).

gave a description of an insect which has recently been the cause of considerable sensation among the citizens of Edinburgh on account of its appearance in domestic water-cisterns. Specimens have been found in large numbers in the caps of some of the street-hydrants of the ball type, and it is supposed they reached the cisterns by passing somehow into the town water. The insects belong to the order *Aptera*, or wingless insects, and to the

sub-order *Collembola*, the latter name referring to a small abdominal tube or protuberance, which exudes a liquid by which the insect attaches itself to objects. The popular name "spring-tail" is suggested by the peculiar forked appendage attached to the posterior abdominal segment, and ordinarily folded up under the body. By means of this appendage the insect is able to execute short leaps of from 1 to 3 inches, or from ten to twenty times its own length, a feature which may have suggested the erroneous name "flea." The *Collembola* are very common in Britain, usually appearing in the winter months, and there are about sixty species in the Edinburgh district. They are in no sense aquatic insects, and the term "water" is as erroneous as "flea," though some species frequent the surface of pools. When the springtails were first found in Edinburgh water-cisterns it was erroneously supposed that the insects were the so-called water-flea, *Daphnia pulex*, which is entirely different and truly aquatic, belonging to the class *Crustacea* and the order *Cladocera*.



Magnified 25 times.

Festivities.

After Twenty Years.

IN 1886 Mr. Richard Winfrey was present at the annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association in the Venetian Chamber, Holborn Restaurant, W.C., as President of the Association. Twenty years afterwards—March 15, 1906—he attended the annual dinner, in the same room, as the guest of the evening, having, as a member of Parliament, been of signal service to the trade in introducing the Pharmacy Bill into the House of Commons.

Mr. A. G. C. Paterson (President) was in the chair, supported on the right by Mr. Winfrey, M.P., and Mr. W. L. Howie, and on the left by Mr. E. S. Peck, Mr. W. A. H. Naylor, and Mr. J. C. Umney. The cross-tables were presided over by Mr. A. Shillcock, Mr. A. R. Arrowsmith, Mr. A. H. Solomon, Mr. C. W. Martin, Mr. W. J. Rogerson, Mr. C. S. Presant, and Mr. H. Hickey. There were some 230 people present, including, in addition to members of the Association, representatives of most of the wholesale drug and sundries houses in the trade. It is a long time since there has been such an enthusiastic gathering as this in connection with the Chemists' Assistants' Association, and the interest seemed to



MR. PATERSON.

be sustained till the end of the speeches which followed the dinner.

The President proposed the toast of "The King over the Water," and this was followed by the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," proposed by Mr. F. Weight, to which Mr. E. S. Peck (an examiner of the Society) replied. This was followed by the toast of the evening, "The Chemists' Assistants' Association," proposed by Mr. Richard Winfrey, M.P. Mr. Winfrey, who was greeted with a prolonged round of applause, said it was twenty years since he stood in that room as President of the Association. Those twenty years he had spent in the Lincolnshire Fens and Norfolk Broads, devoted not to pharmacy, but to public work in quite a different sphere. He had served as a public man in almost every capacity. In addition he had plunged deeply into politics, and, after wooing a constituency for twelve years, had at last been returned to Parliament. Although he had been out of pharmacy so long he still kept a warm place in his heart for the drug-trade. In 1886, when he was President, the objects of the Association were to raise the status of assistants, to get them to think and act for themselves, and to take some interest in public and pharmaceutical life. The Association was eight years old then, and the fact that it has lived to twenty-eight shows that it has justified its existence. In those days he was rather advanced, and advocated, among other things, that assistants should have shorter hours—(hear, hear)—but he did not then know that the time would come when he would have to work sixteen hours a day as a member of Parliament. (Laughter.) He felt then that the hours were unwisely long. He also suggested that there might be a more equal distribution of capital—i.e., that assistants might be better paid. (Hear, hear.)

WITH REGARD TO THE PHARMACY BILL,

he was sorry that he had not been fortunate in the ballot by which private members introduce Bills up to Whitsuntide. Mr. Winfrey explained the process of balloting for places, and, continuing, said there is no possibility this Session of getting a discussion on Fridays. The Bill has therefore to be read at midnight, after the Orders of the Day have been disposed of, and if anyone says, "I object," it cannot be proceeded with. On the previous Wednesday night he got an opportunity at four minutes to twelve to propose the second reading, which was down for that day. Mr. Claude Hay at once got up and began to talk about the Bill, and was still talking when the Speaker at midnight called out, "Order," and the matter automatically dropped. Whether Mr. Hay was speaking for or against the Bill he (Mr. Winfrey) could not make out. He asked Mr. Hay the next day if he was speaking in favour of the Bill. Mr. Hay said he had not intended to, and confessed, as a matter of fact, that he had not read the Bill. (Laughter.) With regard to the Poisons and Pharmacy Bill introduced into the House of Lords by the Government, there are, said Mr. Winfrey, some good points in it, and as it will come down to the House of Commons he thought pharmacists would be wise to consider the Bill on its merits, and get it amended to suit their views. The first clauses of the Bill suggest that farmers and horticulturists find difficulty in obtaining necessary poisons. Whether that is so generally he could not say, but he knew that in the Eastern Counties there is no difficulty in finding a chemist's shop within reasonable distance of the farm. The clauses should be modified so that no shop can be licensed within three or four miles of a chemist, and, further, no shop should be licensed where foodstuffs are sold or exposed for sale. The next clauses, dealing with company trading, go some distance towards what is wanted—creating a personality for the qualified man in a business, and making his position better than it is at present. These provisions do not, however, go far enough; no limited company ought to be allowed to use the titles of the chemist. Let them call themselves what they like, but not pharmaceutical chemists or chemists and druggists—titles which pertain to persons only. Dispensing ought to be carefully limited to the actual supervision of those who are registered. With regard to examinations, Mr. Winfrey recalled that Mr. Carteighe, at the 1885 dinner of the Association, said that the object of the Pharmaceutical Society in making by-laws was to tend to make the examination ordeal pleasanter. Well, in old-fashioned days teeth were

drawn at a shilling apiece. Now it is done pleasantly and painlessly, but there is still a hole left in the jaw after the operation. He was convinced that if a hard-and-fast curriculum is insisted upon, though it might be more pleasant, the Society will find there is a considerable vacuum in the candidates' pockets. He had never been in favour of the curriculum idea, because the best men in pharmacy have never been through a curriculum. Those whose parents had spent 200*l.* or 300*l.* in getting them into pharmacy are not such good chemists as those who have had to fight their way up. It is necessary to safeguard the brains of the poor man of this country, and he (Mr. Winfrey) would do nothing that would prevent the poor man entering the pharmaceutical profession. He had therefore induced the Society to modify the clause in the Bill, so that any young man who attends science classes in the country and goes through a reasonable course of study will be able to present himself for examination. He hoped that before the present Government goes out ("We are in for six years," said Mr. Winfrey) something will be done to meet the just claims of chemists. (Cheers.)

The President, responding, said that the Association was proud indeed to have had such a President as Mr. Winfrey. He then went on to urge the necessity of increasing the number of members who take an interest in the Association. A large membership roll is not wanted, but more members to attend the meetings.

An exceptional and much-appreciated programme of songs and musical sketches was gone through at intervals during the evening, and the thanks of the Association are due to Mr. C. S. Presant, who was instrumental in arranging such an excellent programme.

Liverpool Chemists' Association.

THIS old-established Association gave an exceptionally successful dinner at the State Restaurant, Dale Street, Liverpool, on Thursday evening, March 15. The dinner was served in the fine hall of the restaurant, which the diners had all to themselves when the time for speeches arrived. The guests numbered ninety-seven, and were mostly at tables seating seven, one or other of the officers of the Association being at each table. The President's table was larger, for he (Mr. Prosper H. Marsden, F.C.S.) was supported on the right by Mr. R. A. Robinson, Pres.P.S.G.B., Professor Boyce, Mr. F. M. Fisk, Mr. J. Rymer Young, Dr. W. B. Bennett, and Dr. C. Symes. On the left were Dr. J. A. Walsh, Pres.P.S.I., Professor Moore, D.Sc., Mr. W. P. Evans, Professor Carter, M.D., Mr. Richard Bremridge, Alderman Hall Jowett, F.C.S., and the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. Among others present were Mr. H. Martin, F.C.S., and Mr. J. Shacklady (Hon. Secretaries), Mr. A. S. Buck, Mr. Wellings, Mr. R. C. Cowley, Mr. Robert Mac-Alley (Parke, Davis & Co., London), Mr. G. H. Burroughs, Mr. H. Kemp, Mr. J. McCaig, and a number of medical practitioners. The State Orchestra played during dinner, and after it the Minster Quartet gave a selection from a programme of music, of which the company had not quite enough, a speech or two being rather long. "The Twins," by Mr. W. H. Atkinson and Mr. Fred Ovens, was the song which made the company really regret that time deprived them of much sweet music.

The President submitted the loyal toasts in brief speeches. These honoured, that of "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain" was given by Professor Moore, who, after referring to the Society's work in pharmaceutical education during the past sixty years, said the position of the pharmacy student ought to be looked into. On the Continent such students go to a university in much the same way as medical students do, and it should be the business of the Universities in this country to see that proper facilities for this work are



MR. MARSDEN.

granted. It must not be too expensive, however, but must be in comparison with a man's probable income, both as regards the medical profession and pharmacy; and it will be a good thing for the country to see that liberal education is provided at a cost which will enable students to take advantage of it. There is now a scheme to establish a school of pharmacy in connection with Liverpool University, and he hoped pharmacy students would soon be so trained as to enable them to keep up with all the advancements of modern science. He acknowledged the promised contribution by the Pharmaceutical Society. After the toast had been drunk Mr. Martin read what he called "a very fine list of regrets." Then, after a song, Mr. Robinson replied to the toast, the greater part of his speech being devoted to following up Professor Moore's remarks. He said that in every town there are competent pharmacists able and willing to dispense prescriptions which may come from physicians, and it is not too much to hope that the medical profession and the public will recognise that the pharmacist is the man who should be entrusted with this work. It should not be difficult for the chemist to keep to his proper work of dispensing, and not go to prescribing, and for the medical profession to bring about that desirable state of things. He referred to the contemplated changes in the Major examination, and spoke so nicely and fully upon this and kindred matters that if no reference to

THE GOVERNMENT PHARMACY BILL

had been made it would not have created surprise. He first explained the objects of the Society's own Bill, dealing especially with the company question, and incidentally remarking that a medical company of unqualified persons had been started, with a medical man to sign the certificates. He acknowledged the assistance of Mr. Idris, Mr. Winfrey, and others who are supporting the Bill. As to the Government Bill, he remarked that he was surprised at its introduction, but was aware that such a Bill was ready. He had not had time to study the Bill as intimately as its importance deserved, but he considered it would be the duty of the Society to look reasonably at the Bill, and, if it does not quite cover what is wanted, endeavour to amend it so as to meet the requirements of the case.

Professor Boyce proposed the next toast in a rather lengthy speech. It was "The Liverpool Chemists' Association." He commenced with some reminiscences of the time he spent at London University College, recalling conversations with Mr. A. W. Gerrard on pharmaceutical education. He had also some recollections of an interview with one of Mr. Robinson's predecessors, whom he had endeavoured to convince that he (Professor Boyce) should be the Society's professor of botany. His friend Reynolds Green had got in instead, and he thought that was just as well. (Laughter.) The Professor then proceeded to discuss educational matters, pointing out the advantage which it would be to pharmacists to have a university education, especially in association with those engaged in research. He explained the conditions on the Continent, mentioning a few universities which have pharmacy departments, and, speaking of the comparative lack of such facilities for pharmaceutical education in England, referred to the efforts towards co-ordination of education in the Liverpool University. In this connection he spoke of the proposal to establish a pharmacy department in the Liverpool University, which would involve the absorption of Mr. Cowley's School of Pharmacy. The project is at present hanging fire, but Professor Boyce pulled aside the curtain a bit when he remarked that it is the duty of universities to adapt themselves to the requirements of students; and in this matter of pharmaceutical education he suggested that by night classes and a three years' curriculum the Liverpool University could give to those connected with the drug-trade a thorough training. His great desire was to link technology and scientific education thoroughly in that city, so that the University might help its industries and commerce. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Marsden, in the course of his reply, expressed his gratification at the success of the dinner, and spoke of the Association's history and work. He also touched upon the educational question. In response to the toast of "The Medical Profession" (proposed by Mr. A. S. Buck), Professor Carter and Dr. W. B. Bennett responded. Mr. W. P. Evans, in a brief and cheery speech, proposed the toast of "Our Guests," for whom Dr.

Walsh, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, replied. After his formal acknowledgment of the honour and pleasure, Dr. Walsh said he was naturally interested in what had been said regarding the Government's Pharmacy Bill, as he found that it applies to Ireland. He had been quite unaware of it until the Editor of the *C. & D.* had telegraphed to him about its introduction, and since reading the Bill he was astonished that it was made to extend to Ireland. He considered it quite inappropriate. So far as companies are concerned the provisions of the Bill already exist in the 1890 Act, and have been enforced. As to agricultural poisons, there is no need for licensed and unqualified retailers, for the 1890 Act provided retailers other than pharmaceutical chemists, and there is no district in Ireland where there are not ample facilities for obtaining poisons for legitimate purposes. It was probable, therefore, that his colleagues would take their own course as regards the Bill; but he wished the British Society all success in its efforts to improve the position of chemists in Great Britain, which is not so good in law as is that of Irish chemists.

The proceedings terminated shortly afterwards, all considering the affair a distinct success.

Whist.

Bath Chemists' Assistants had a whist-match with the Bath Cycling Club on Thursday, March 15, and were beaten by 8 points, the Cyclists scoring 826 and the Chemists 818. Messrs. Bush, Davidson, Welch, Sare, sen., Sare, jun., Wilde, Foster, Cracknell, Davis, Broadburn, Mapson, and Webb played for the chemists.

The members of the Leicester and Leicestershire Chemists' Association spent a most enjoyable evening at the Turkey Café, Leicester, on Tuesday, March 20, when their first whist-drive came off. The Hon. Secretary (Mr. G. E. Marfitt) acted as M.C., and seventy-two members and guests were present. Play proceeded in merry fashion, and the scoring proved remarkably even, the prize-winners eventually being as follow: Ladies—1. Miss Thornbery, with 156 points; 2. Miss Tompkins, 145; consolation. Mrs. Burrow, 110. Gentlemen—1. Mr. Sidney Rowe, 149; 2. Mr. Reynolds, 148; consolation. Mr. E. B. Ward, 110.

The members and friends of the Bournemouth Pharmaceutical Association to the number of about thirty assembled at the Pembroke Hotel on March 16 to take part in a whist-drive which had been arranged under the auspices of the President of the Association. Play commenced at eight o'clock sharp, and twenty deals were played out. During the interval light refreshments were served, and altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent. Three pipes of different values had been provided to form the prizes—first, second, and "booby." On counting the scores it was found that Messrs. Reed and Hughes had tied for the first place, with 144 points each; and on playing off Mr. Reed succeeded in obtaining the first prize, the second being awarded to Mr. Hughes. The distinction of winning the remaining prize fell to Mr. T. Boyle.

The second whist-drive in connection with the Birkenhead and Wirral Chemists' Association was held at the concert-hall, Liscard, on March 15. On this occasion the evening's entertainment was arranged in its entirety by the members of the Wirral division. A representative company of chemists and their friends to the number of forty-eight assembled, and the game commenced at nine o'clock and was continued until a late hour. At the close Mr. Ellithorne (Vice-President), on behalf of the company, thanked Mr. and Mrs. Sturt, Mr. and Mrs. Somerville, and Mr. and Mrs. Yates for an exceedingly pleasant evening. The prizes were won by Miss Stewart, Miss G. H. Andrews, and Miss Snow, and by Messrs. Cooling, Bailey, and Walton.

A USE FOR TIGERS.—The "Straits Times" says that on one of the Perak rubber-estates, run by a Scot, they have been rather short of labour, and, as tapping is in full swing, have been hard pressed. The other day the manager hit on a brilliant idea. He had the trunks of the trees rubbed with valerian. The tigers now come and scratch and tap the bark in the most approved herring-bone pattern, so that all the coolies have to do is to walk round once a day and collect the rubber.

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., March 22.

QUIET conditions have prevailed in the drug and chemical markets this week, and consequently fluctuations in values are few. Perhaps the principal alteration is a sudden decline in Norwegian cod-liver oil, owing to the prolific yield of non-freezing oil. A fair amount of buying is going on, and the tone at the close is a shade firmer. Crude drugs are for the most part quiet, grey sarsaparilla is as scarce as ever, ipecacuanha is firm, and there is rather more inquiry for menthol and American peppermint oil, the latter being about 3*d.* dearer on the week. Hydrastis is a shade weaker, but senega is scarce and firmer. Star-aniseed oil is easier. Opium has met with an improved demand at steady prices. Maranham copaiba is dearer, and a good business has been done in tragacanth. Among chemicals oxalic acid is difficult to obtain, spot supplies being now exceedingly scarce; citric acid has been excited, and acetate of potash has been advanced. Soda sulphate and soda nitrate are rather lower. Quicksilver in second-hands is again a trifle easier. Copper sulphate is firmer, and Japanese refined camphor has advanced, while antimony is much dearer all round. Phosphoric acid has been advanced. In spices and drysalteries the principal alteration has been a substantial advance in Jamaica ginger; nutmegs and mace are easier. Shellac is easier both for spot and delivery, turpentine is steady on the week. The following table gives the principal alterations:

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Antimony	Bromides	Mace	Cod-liver oil
Camphor (Jap. ret.)	Copper sulphate	Golden seal (hydrastis)	Nutmegs
Citric acid	Peppermint oil	Quicksilver (seconds)	Soda sulphate
Copaiba	Senega	Shellac	
Ginger (Jam.)	Spermaceiti	Soda nitrate	
Potash acetate		Star-aniseed oil	
Phosphoric acid		Wood oil	
Sarsaparilla (grey)			

ACID, CITRIC.—Dearer. The market has been excited this week owing to a substantial rise in raw materials. English is now quoted at from 1*s.* 5*d.* to 1*s.* 5½*d.*, but makers are reluctant sellers at the moment; foreign is 1*s.* 4½*d.*, and ¼*d.* less has been refused.

ACID, OXALIC.—Supplies from second hands are getting into still smaller compass, and as makers are still behind-hand with deliveries, there is likely to be no easing in the situation for some time; 3*d.* per lb., net, is the spot quotation, but a premium of ¼*d.* to ½*d.* is occasionally obtained.

ACID, PHOSPHORIC, has advanced ¾*d.* to 1*d.* per lb. all round.

ACID, TARTARIC.—There is a fair trade demand at unaltered prices, English being obtainable at 11½*d.*, and foreign 10¾*d.* to 10½*d.* per lb.

ANTIMONY is strong and much dearer, Japanese crude having been sold on the spot at 50*l.*, and for shipment a good business has been done, including February-March at from 44*l.* 10*s.* up to 47*l.* 10*s.*; July-October, 41*l.*; September-November, 38*l.* to 38*l.* 10*s.*; near at hand, 47*l.* 10*s.*, c.i.f.

English Regulus, since our last report, has advanced from 71*l.* to 75*l.* per ton.

ALOES.—The arrivals comprise thirty cases medium liver, part dark Curaçao, and a parcel of small to medium sized gourd aloes.

ARROWROOT.—Quiet. At auction fine manufacturing St. Vincent, in barrels, was bought in at 3*d.* to 3½*d.*, and good manufacturing at 2*d.* Fine Natal, in cases, was bought in at 5½*d.* per lb.

ASAFETIDA.—The parcels on offer are too highly limited, as there is practically nothing to be had under 60*s.*, and this for block.

BALSAM COPAIBA is 2*d.* per lb. dearer, at 1*s.* 9*d.* for genuine filtered Maranham.

BENZOIN.—Practically all fine Sumatra gum has now been cleared from importers' hands at from 8*l.* 10*s.*, and even 9*l.* has been paid for one lot; a parcel of good fair seconds can still be had at 8*l.* The *Stentor* has this week brought about 160 cases of Sumatra and Palembang.

BROMIDES.—Although it cannot be said there is any tangible alteration in the position, the fact that the American makers are now practically out of this market gives a slightly firmer tone, and so far as that make is concerned the business is confined to re-sales at about 10*d.* per lb. English potassium is quoted at from 10*d.* to 1*s.*, according to maker.

BUCHU.—Since the auctions a good business has been done at from 7*d.* to 7½*d.* per lb. for fair to good green round leaf, and yellowish up to 6*d.*

CAMPHOR.—Japanese refined tablets are dearer, the sales including ¼-oz. sizes at from 3*s.* 11*d.* to 4*s.* spot, and for June-August shipment 3*s.* 9*d.*, c.i.f., has been paid. Crude Amoy camphor for April-May shipment is quoted 34*s.*, c.i.f. There has been less disposition to sell this week owing to the circumstances mentioned below.

According to the Tokio correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" the earthquake in Formosa on March 17 was of an alarming character, the whole island being shaken. Three prosperous towns have been destroyed, and the killed are estimated at several thousands. A rough estimate places the damage at 9,000,000*l.* No mention is made as to whether the camphor industry has suffered.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Small sales have been made at 4*s.* 4*d.* for tops and 4*s.* for siftings.

CINCHONA.—The Amsterdam cinchona-brokers received a telegram on March 16 stating that the shipments from Java to Europe during the first half of March amounted to 281,000 Amst. lb., against 220,000 Amst. lb. for the same period of 1905.

COCOA BUTTER.—The auction to be held at Amsterdam on April 3 will consist of 70 tons van Houten's, 15 tons de Jong, and 5 tons Mignon brand.

COLOCYNTH.—Sales of Spanish apples have been made at 10*d.* per lb., the value of Turkey being from 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* The market is cleared of *pulp*.

COPPER SULPHATE is firmer; 98-per-cent. pure is quoted 25*s.* to 25*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. in large quantities, and sellers of ordinary commercial brands ask 24*s.* 6*d.*, spot.

DRAGON'S BLOOD.—Small sales of Zanzibar drop have been made at 65*s.* per cwt. Six cases of dull bag-shaped lump have arrived. There is now no fine reboiled lump in first-hands, and for bright seedy lump 9*l.* is wanted.

ERGOT.—For direct shipment from Russia 1*s.* 1*d.* per lb., c.i.f., is quoted for sound, and on the spot 1*s.* 3*d.* is wanted.

GAMBIER.—Small sales of cubes have been made at 30*s.* per cwt.

GAMBOGE.—Quiet; thirteen more cases have arrived, of which ten have been sold for arrival.

GOLDEN SEAL (HYDRASTIS) is from 1*d.* to 2*d.* easier, at 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb., net.

GUAIAACUM.—Six casks of fair glassy lump have arrived this week.

GUM ARABIC.—During the past fortnight the market has been very dull, the sales including Soudan sorts at from 24*s.* to 30*s.* per cwt., as to quality. East Indian gums are also quiet, but new crop Ghatti will readily sell at about 32*s.* for No. 1 and 22*s.* for No. 2.

HONEY.—A fair quantity of white set Honolulu is reported sold at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

IPECACUANHA.—Quiet, but firm, holders of Rio asking 7s. 6d. for fair, 7s. and upwards for Minas, 7s. 9d. for Johore, and 6s. 6d. for Cartagena. The s.s. *Aragon* from Monte Video has arrived with 16 bales of Rio, and 20 packages Cartagena have also come to hand.

MENTHOL is steady at the firmer prices noted last week, small sales of Kobayashi having been made at 7s. 10½d. spot, and for outside brands 7s. 6d. has been paid. The market is in upward tendency, and should the demand improve higher prices are expected.

MUSK.—Tonquin pod is firmly held at 68s. per oz. for thin blue skin (Pile I.) and 50s. for old-fashioned pod. Recent sales include a fair quantity of Pile III. at 52s. 6d., and China Cabardine at 22s. per oz.

MYRRH.—Business has been done in good Aden sorts at 95s., and common pickings at 45s. per cwt. Picked is held for 7l., and siftings for 80s.

NUX VOMICA remains scarce, 11s. per cwt. being quoted for fair Cochin.

OIL, ANISEED, STAR, is easier, business having been done at 5s. 3d., and for arrival quotations are also rather easier at 5s. 2½d., c.i.f.

OIL, CASSIA.—Steady, on the basis of 3s. 7d. for 80 to 85 per cent., 3s. 4d. for 75 to 80 per cent., and 3s. 2d. for 70 to 75 per cent.

OIL, CITRONELLA.—For drums on the spot 1s. 7d. per lb. has been paid; cases are quoted 1s. 8d. For arrival, 1s. 4d., c.i.f., has been paid.

OIL, COD-LIVER.—The good fishing at Lofoten has brought about a sudden decline in the market, agents offering finest new non-freezing Lofoten oil for prompt and forward shipment at from 59s. to 60s. per barrel, c.i.f., according to port of destination, for not less than 5 barrels; finest brands are, however, quoted 62s. There is a fair amount of business doing at about these figures.

Our Bergen correspondent writes on March 19 that the weather has improved at Lofoten, and all fishing-boats went to sea, and as the cod was plentiful throughout the West of Lofoten and the weather fine throughout the week, the catch was good—about 4,900,000. This result was practically all due to the West of Lofoten, because at East Lofoten fishing is but poor, and we now have to give up all hope for a good season at the principal places in the East. At Westeraalen and Senjen fishing is now insignificant. At Helgeland and the more southern districts the weather also last week made fishing impossible, but the fishermen think that at those last places there will be a good fishing when the boats are allowed to go to sea. For most of the Lofoten places the weight of the fish is still reported to be proportionally good, about 235 kilos. for 100 fish, the number of livers now required to fill one hectolitre being from 450 to 570, but there are places with a much poorer yield, viz. 600 to 700 livers. The percentage of oil is a little different at the various places, and on the average is about 45 per cent. The market in the beginning of the week was considerably firmer, but as the good news came in prices declined. However, many exporters, having orders for prompt shipment, were obliged to cover their wants, and finest non-freezing cod-liver oil cannot be quoted under 59s., f.o.b. The exports from Bergen up to date amount to 2,799 barrels, as against 933 barrels at the same time last year. The total catch for the whole country up to date is 19,500,000 of cod, with a yield of 16,903 barrels of cod-liver oil and 5,090 barrels set aside for other kinds of oil, as against 11,400,000, yielding 8,055 barrels, in 1905, and 12,900,000 with 4,873 barrels of oil at the corresponding period of 1904.

OIL, EUCALYPTUS.—B.P. oil is obtainable at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d. per lb., according to quantity.

OIL, PEPPERMINT.—The advices in regard to American oils continue strong in tone. On the spot H.G.H. has been sold at 14s. 9d., and 15s. is now asked by one importer; tin oil is also inquired for, pure Wayne County of which is offered at 10s. 9d. spot, and upwards as to brand. Sellers of Japanese dementholised quote 4s. 4½d. for Kobayashi on the spot, and a transaction is reported at 4s. 3d., c.i.f., for near at hand.

OIL, TURPENTINE, closes at 46s. 9d. for American on the spot.

OLIBANUM.—Business in siftings has been done to arrive at 12s. per cwt., c.i.f.

ORIUM is steady. There has been an excellent demand

for soft-shipping qualities, some thirty to forty cases having changed hands for export at from 11s. to 12s. 3d., according to quality. Smyrna druggists' is quoted 8s. upwards, and Persian being in better supply is easier with a fair business at from 18s. to 18s. 6d. per lb., according to quality.

SMYRNA, March 9.—The sales this week consist of three cases Karahissar t.q. for the Continent at 7s. 5d., and one case extra Yerli t.q. for England at 7s. 10d. Holders continue firm, doing their best to advance prices; they consider the late decline rather prematurely brought about by needy sellers, who, not being able to maintain their holdings, were forced to sell by their bankers at any price. The risks of drought and hot dry winds during the harvesting has still to be faced, and as prices on the consuming markets were well maintained, there was no further reason, barring the monetary needs of holders, for our market to have declined as it did during the latter part of last month. The arrivals in Smyrna to date are 1,459 cases, against 4,357 at same period last year.

SMYRNA, March 16.—The sales this week amount to 51 cases, including 24 cases rich manufacturing for England and 21 cases rich manufacturing for America. The market is strong for rich quantities, but rather weak for lower grades. The arrivals amount to 1,464 cases, against 4,370 cases.

POTASH ACETATE has been advanced 1d. per lb. to 9½d. per lb. in bulk packages.

QUICKSILVER.—The s.s. *Velasquez* from Seville has brought 5,000 flasks. Importer's price still remains 7l. 7s. 6d., but 1s. to 1s. 6d. less will buy from second-hands.

QUININE is a dead letter, the Amsterdam bark sales having quite overshadowed the market. Quotations are, therefore, nominal, the nearest value being 8½d. nominal.

RHUBARB.—Small sales of medium thick Canton with good even pinky break have been made at 1s. 4d. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—There is a fair inquiry, but the selection on offer is now very small. For grey Jamaica 2s. 3d. has been paid, and 2s. 4d. is asked; for Lima-Jamaica 1s. 9d. is wanted, and Mexican 4½d., c.i.f. The nine bales of mixed Lima and Guayaquil offered last week have since been sold on private terms. Four bales of native have arrived, but no grey Jamaica.

SCAMMONY-ROOT.—The stocks of Smyrna root have been reduced lately, and the full value of 14s. per cwt. has been paid. Small sales of scammonium have been made at 30s. per lb. for Smyrna firsts.

SENEGA is scarce and inquired for on the spot. In one instance 2s. 6d. net has been paid, and since refused, 2s. 7d. being wanted.

SHELLAC is dull and easier both for spot and delivery. Small sales of fair T.N. orange have been made on the basis of 190s. to 191s. for spot, closing 188s. to 190s. Good and fine orange marks are quoted from 210s. to 215s.; A.C. Garnet, 180s. to 182s. 6d. spot. At the close of last week some 500 cases TN sold for delivery at 190s. for May and August, but subsequently the latter month sold down to 186s. To-day 1,000 cases sold, May 186s. to 188s. and August 184s. to 185s.

SODA NITRATE is easier for ordinary quality at 11s. per cwt., refined being unaltered at 11s. 4½d.

SPERMACETIL.—American refined is in good demand at from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 2½d. per lb., according to quantity.

SPICES.—At auction 100 barrels Jamaica *Ginger* were offered, and practically all sold at and after the sale at 65s. for fair clean, and 60s. to 62s. 6d. for middling. These prices show an advance of 7s. to 8s. since last sale, or equal to the prices paid privately. Rough Cochin was steady, but cut descriptions were 2s. to 3s. lower. Fair bold cut Cochin realised 70s., medium 55s. to 55s. 6d., fair small 40s. 6d. to 42s. 6d. Calicut rough and washed rough was bought in at 35s. Privately 800 bags fair to good washed Cochin have been sold at 30s. to 31s. 6d. and 167 bags Sierra Leone in Liverpool at 25s. in transit. *Pepper* quiet at auction. Tellicherry was bought in at 5½d., Wynaad at 5½d., and Lampong at 5½d. Privately fair Singapore is quoted 5½d. on the spot, and for January-March shipment the sales include fifty tons at 5½d. to 5½d., and June-August 5d. landed terms. *White pepper* at auction was mostly bought in, including fine Singapore in cases at 10d., Siam at 7½d., and good bold Muntok at 7½d. Fair Singapore offers privately at 7½d., and fair Penang at 6½d. to 7d. *Pimento* was bought at 2½d. per lb., and fair *Mombasa Chillies* at 30s. *Nutmegs* were easier, West Indian selling at a reduction of 1d. to 2d. on large sizes and ½d. to

1d. on medium. *Mace* was steady to 1d. lower for West Indian, 45 packages of which sold at from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d. for ordinary, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. for fair, 1s. 9d. for good, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d. for pickings. Dark Zanzibar *Cloves* were bought in at from 6d. to 6½d., and fair but stalky Java were taken out at 10d. Privately the market for delivery has been quiet and easier. Some 500 bales of Zanzibar were sold at the close of last week at from 6½d. to 6¾d. for March-May and 6¾d. to 6¼d. for June-August, but on several days this week the market has been inactive, the small business including March-May at 6½d., closing buyers.

TAMARINDS.—Good black East Indian are held for 8s. 3d. per cwt.

TRAGACANTH.—There has been an active business this week for export, principally in the new arrivals. The run has been chiefly on qualities at about 5l. upwards, which are now getting scarce: qualities ranging between 8l. and 11l. have also been in demand. The quotation for druggists' is between 13l. and 14l. per cwt.

TURMERIC.—Business has been done in good Rajapore finger at 25s., and fair bold at 24s. per cwt.; and several hundred bags Bengal have been sold on the spot at 13s. 9d.

WAHOO BARK OF ROOT is quoted at 2s. 10d. per lb. net on the spot.

WAX, JAPAN, is steady, with small sales at 57s. 6d. per cwt. spot.

WOOD OIL is rather cheaper, some quantity (over 50 tons) having been placed at 30s. 3d. per cwt., c.i.f. d/w, for May-June shipment, a decline of about 6d.

Cablegrams.

HAMBURG, March 22:—Refined camphor for May-June delivery has been advanced to 875m. per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK:—Business is slow. Druggist's opium is dull and easier at \$2.80 per lb., by single cases. Refined camphor is strong at \$1.00 per lb. Balsam copaiba is firmer at 30c. per lb., and peppermint oil is hardening at \$2.60 per lb., in tins. Menthol is firm at \$2.40 per lb. Rio ipecacuanha is strong at \$1.75, and round buchu leaves are scarce at 18c. per lb.

AMSTERDAM, March 22:—At the auctions of cinchona held here to-day 9,865 packages were offered, weighing 890,991 kilos., and containing 49,210 kilos. of quinine sulphate, compared with 12,258 packages containing 62,426 kilos. q.s. offered at the previous auction on February 15. Of the above quantity 8,881 packages sold at an average unit of 4.18c. per half-kilo., compared with 4.37c. per half-kilo paid at the auctions on February 15. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine purchased by the principal buyers: (1) The English and American factories, who bought the equivalent of 13,444 kilos.; (2) the Brunswick factory, 5,944 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 5,437 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 2,148 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 5,601 kilos.; (6) various buyers, 11,711 kilos. The lowest price paid for the manufacturing-bark was 1½c. per half-kilo., and the highest price 45½c. per half-kilo.; while the lowest price paid for druggists' bark was 8c., the highest price being 35½c. per half-kilo. The coca-leaves sold at from 33c. to 43c. per half-kilo.

Arrivals.

Among the arrivals of drugs, chemicals, etc., at the principal ports of the United Kingdom from March 15 to 21 are the following: Acetate of lime (@ Portland), 2,282 bgs.; acetic acid, (@ Terneuzen) 120 pkgs., (@ Fredriksstad) 74 pkgs., (@ Rotterdam) 29; annatto (@ Jamaica), 32; argol, (@ Oporto) 25, (@ Cape Town) 114 bgs., (@ Cape Town) 114, (@ Naples) 97; arsenic, (@ Oporto) 48, (@ Lisbon) 266, (@ Antwerp) 54; benzoin (@ Singapore), 168; bird lime (@ Kobe), 300 es.; bleaching-powder (@ Rotterdam), 210 cks.; borie acid (@ Leghorn), 275; bromine (@ Hamburg), 234 es.; cardamoms (@ Ceylon), 72; castor oil, (@ Italy) 92 es., (@ Calcutta) 400 es.; chamomiles (@ Ghent), 28; cinchona (@ Colombo), 17; citrate of lime (@ Messina), 56; citric acid, (@ Marseilles) 18, (@ Bordeaux) 28; citronella oil (@ Batavia), 2 dms.; cloves (@ Penang), 30 es.; coea leaves (@ Colombo), 9; cochineal (@ Teneriffe), 5; cod-liver oil, (@ Aalesund) 591, (@ Bergen) 160; essential oils, (@ Messina) 280, (@ New York) 71; eucalyptus oil (@ Melbourne), 75 es.; formaldehyde (@ Hamburg), 17 cbs.; formic acid (@ Hamburg), 16 cbs.; fusel oil (@ Trieste), 18 brls.; galls (@ Shanghai),

100 es.; ginger, (@ Kobe) 168, (@ W. C. Africa) 367, (@ Jamaica) 14, (@ New York) 132; gum arabic, (@ Suez) 52, (@ Alexandria) 29, (@ Bombay) 156; honey (@ Jamaica), 42 brls., 20 es.; iodine (@ Valparaiso), 106 kegs; ipecacuanha (@ Monte Video) 16; kola (@ W.C. Africa), 15; lemon juice (@ Messina), 25 pps.; lemon peel (@ Hamburg), 10 brls.; nux vomica, (@ Colombo) 25, (@ Saigon) 155; orange peel (@ Malta), 43; orris (@ Leghorn), 50; patchouli leaves (@ Java), 8; peppermint oil (@ Hamburg), 20; phosphorus (@ St. John. N.B.), 150 es.; pot. permang. (@ Hamburg), 8; potash chlor. (@ Treport), 160; potash permanganate (@ Hamburg), 18; quicksilver (@ Leghorn), 5,500 flks.; quillaia (@ Talcahuano), 104; roots (@ Trieste), 10; roots, barks, etc. (@ New York), 69; sage (@ Trieste), 3; sandarac (@ Mogador), 148.

Heavy Chemicals.

The principal features of the heavy-chemical market remain as indicated in recent reports, that is to say, a steady all-round request is apparent, and prices are most firm and without fluctuation. Export business is increasing somewhat, as is usual at this period.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA continues firm on forward account, and more business is being done in this direction. Present nominal figures: Beckton, March-April, 12l. 15s.; Beckton terms, 12l. 7s. 6d. to 12l. 8s. 9d.; London, 12l. 7s. 6d.; Leith 12l. 8s. 9d. to 12l. 10s.; and Hull 12l. 5s. to 12l. 7s. 6d.

ALKALI PRODUCE.—There is little change in this department, though home demand is perhaps a shade quieter at the moment. Bleaching-powder is well maintained, and is moving well on export account. Softwood casks on rails, 4l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 15s. per ton. Caustic soda is also in greater demand for shipment; 76 to 77 per cent., 10l. 10s. to 10l. 12s. 6d. per ton; 70 per cent., 9l. 15s. to 9l. 17s. 6d. per ton; and 60 per cent., 8l. 15s. to 8l. 17s. 6d. Ammonia alkali steadily maintains a firm tone at 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. per ton, free on rails in bags. Soda crystals are as lately reported at 62s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. per ton Tyne, and 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Salteake is now in rather quieter demand, and is a shade lower, though steady at 27s. 6d. to 30s. per ton in bulk, free on rails. Bicarbonate of soda 6l. 7s. 6d. to 6l. 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, in large casks, and 6l. 12s. 6d. to 6l. 17s. 6d. per ton for smaller packages. Chlorates of potash and soda are somewhat firmer at 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb., according to quantity, etc. Yellow prussiate of potash 4½d. to 5d. per lb., and yellow prussiate of soda 3½d. to 3¾d. per lb. Hyposulphite of soda is in continued strong demand, and prices remain very firm. Ordinary crystals in large casks 5l. 15s. to 6l. 5s. per ton, and in 1-cwt. kegs 6l. 15s. to 9l. 5s. per ton, according to quality and quantity, etc. Silicates of soda are without change: 140° Tw. 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 12s. 6d.; 100° Tw. 3l. 12s. 6d. to 4l. 2s. 6d.; and 75° Tw. 3l. 5s. to 3l. 15s. per ton, dependent upon quality, quantity, and destination.

German Drug-market.

Hamburg, March 20.

Business in general is quiet.

AGAR AGAR is firm at 290m. to 295m. per 100 kilos.

CAMPHOR.—Refined is very scarce indeed, and 890m. per 100 kilos. is now asked for bells.

ANTIMONY is firm at 95m. per 100 kilos.

COCAINE is also firm at 410m. per kilo. for hydrochlor.

CITRIC ACID is in fair demand at from 275m. to 280m. per 100 kilos.

CONDURANGO is steady at 65m. to 68m. per 100 kilos.

CASCARA SAGRADA is quoted 55m. to 56m. per 100 kilos.

CANTHARIDES are quiet at 9½m. per kilo.

ERGOT is dull at 225m. per 100 kilos. for forward.

GOLDENSEAL is quiet, and easier at 12m. per kilo.

IPECACUANHA is tending firmer. Cartagena is quoted 14½m., and Rio 16m., per kilo.

JALAP is firm at 100m. per 100 kilos.

LYCOPODIUM is quiet at 410m. to 415m. per 100 kilos.

MENTHOL is also quiet at 17½m. to 17¾m. per kilo.

SENEGA-ROOT is firmer at 570m. per 100 kilos.

SUGAR OF MILK is firm at from 124m. to 125m. per 100 kilos.

SPIRMECETI is unchanged at 275m. per 100 kilos.

OLIS (FIXED).—Castor is steady at from 53½m. to 54m. per 100 kilos. for first pressing in barrels. Cod-liver is quiet at 61m. per barrel for non-congealing oil. Chinese wood is firm on the spot at 65m., and forward 61m. per 100 kilos, c.i.f. Hamburg. Rape oil is quiet at 51m. per 100 kilos. in barrels, duty paid.

OLIS (ESSENTIAL).—Staranise is unchanged at 12½m. per kilo. Peppermint is steady, H.G.H. being quoted 14½m. per lb. and Japanese 10½m. per kilo. Camphor oil is very scarce.

THE CORPORATION OF ARTHUR A. STILLWELL & Co., 28 Cliff Street, New York, has succeeded to the business of Arthur A. Stillwell. The officers of the corporation are Arthur A. Stillwell, president; David C. Mahony, vice-president; Charles R. Mcchan, treasurer; John H. Rodriguez, secretary.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. Publication of letters does not imply our agreement with the arguments or approval of the statements therein. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects presumably of interest to our readers generally. Letters received after the early posts on Wednesday cannot as a rule be dealt with in the current week's issue.

BUSINESS INFORMATION.—We have very full records of the makers or agents for articles and products connected with the chemical and drug trades, and supply information respecting them by post to inquirers. Inquiries regarding any articles which cannot be traced in this manner are inserted under "Information Wanted."

Bermuda Arrowroot.

SIR,—With reference to my letter *re* Bermuda arrowroot in your issue of February 3, I am informed by Mr. J. I. Smith, of Bermuda, and find also from the London Customs

Bill of Entry, that in addition to the 129 kegs < Registered shipped by me a small parcel of 12 kegs Bermuda arrowroot was shipped by him in April last by the *Bornu*—a fact which escaped my notice owing to no official record of the shipment having been made in accordance with the law of Bermuda. Wishing to be strictly accurate in my statements, I take the first opportunity of advising you of the above fact.

I am, yours truly,

Hamilton, Bermuda, March 3.

W. T. JAMES.

Lord's Crewe's Bill.

SIR,—The Bill which has just been introduced in the House of Lords by Lord Crewe is one drafted under the auspices of the last administration. At that time we had only a percentage of sympathisers in the House of Commons, while to-day we have in that House only a percentage of members who are not sympathisers. This surely ought to make a difference. To allow a Bill which was drafted under the auspices of our enemies to be presented for acceptance by our friends would be foolish indeed. Further, this Bill is drawn up in accordance with the finding of a kind of one-sided Commission, appointed by the last Government, whose fairness we never acknowledged, and against whose finding we protested as loudly as we were able. Having at last got a Parliament in which 50 per cent. of the members are pledged friends, and probably 20 per cent. more are friendly although they have not been asked to pledge themselves, it appears to me we ought to place our views before them, and not the views of our avowed enemies. I protest I have more sympathy with the views of Mr. Claude Hay, who opposes the Bill presented by the Pharmaceutical Council itself as being unjust to chemists, than I have with those in authority at Bloomsbury Square, who see good in this Bill of Lord Crewe's, which would inflict lasting injustice on chemists without any compensating good. I can quite understand that registration of all shops, with registration-fees, would be acceptable at Bloomsbury Square, but will somebody who is able point out how this will bring justice to chemists, or ameliorate their hard lot? The Bill sets out by stating that it is meant to reverse the House of Lords' decision, but only confirms that most gross injustice by fastening on chemists for ever the position of hewers of wood and drawers of water to ignorant and immoral men who have no end in life but the desire to reap where they have not sown and gather where they have not sown. It is a Bill to legalise and encourage companies of all kinds. It still leaves the door open for any adventurer to come into pharmacy, float a company, appoint himself managing director at a big salary, and proceed to indulge in those company methods which have not only degraded British pharmacy, but are doing as much to damage the public health as all the modern discoveries in sanitation and medical science are doing to conserve it. It does not even retain for us our titles. The tinker or tailor who comes into

pharmacy by the sacred door of limited liability is as free to call himself "chemist," according to this Bill, as the man who has laboriously qualified for what was once an honourable and gentlemanly calling. It is very definite in saying that every shop belonging to a chemist must be managed by a qualified man, but no such definiteness is found in the clause dealing with companies. There it is only the business which must be managed by a qualified manager or assistant. How a man is to be manager of a drug-business, and assistant to a cabinetmaker or tailor at the same time, this Bill sayeth not, and it also says nothing about the branches of a company business. I think chemists ought to write to their members of Parliament asking them to oppose this one-sided and unjust Bill. I do not think we should accept any compromise which leaves it possible for a man to float a company, simply in order that he may be made managing director at a big salary, unless of course he is qualified. It is only just to chemists that if there must be managing directors' fees paid, they be paid to qualified men, and this is also in the interest of the general public. A matter so closely affecting the public health as pharmacy does ought never to have been dragged into the commercial sphere or entrusted to the hands of ignorant persons. There is a growing feeling in our favour among the people, and we will do better to fight on than to accept a measure of this kind. We ought certainly to take the feeling of the present House of Commons, which, judging from the position of Mr. Claude Hay, may be more favourable to us than our own modest demands merit.

Dumfries, March 19.

JAMES REID.

Companies *v.* Individuals.

SIR,—Will you kindly allow me space just to pull up our friend (*sic*) "A Chemist" in some of his remarks of last week? Let me tell him that the supply of men ready and willing to "sell their services to" and "sink their individuality in" Boots, Ltd., is never less than the demand, and Boots, Ltd., will be more likely to meet with a difficulty in this respect when individual chemists no longer consider their staff as so many wound-up machines of the perpetual-motion type. This being so, to talk of their being compelled to pay their qualified staff the salaries they do holds good no further than individual chemists being compelled to pay the salaries they do—for good men. I conclude "A Chemist" has a business of his own: why should not he, and others of those who remain chemists, experience success in spite of "Boots, Ltd., with their enormous capital, central positions," etc.? Why not, indeed! Although one of the "tribe of Jesse," I have no hesitation whatever in including myself as being also of those who remain chemists, and have reason to know, as well as "A Chemist," that there are still people who appreciate personal attention and advice from their chemist, even at Boots'.

Yarmouth.

A. E. J. (253/44.)

SIR,—Although one does not altogether agree with some of Mr. Mavor's remarks, I think the sarcastic comments of "A Chemist" are somewhat far-fetched. Such ideas as "the Minor schedule including picture-framing, book-binding, etc.," are too ridiculous to reply to; and I don't suppose any such absurd notion ever entered Mr. Mavor's head. As to "selling one's services to the stores," a word or two is needed in defence of such a policy. There is no doubt that company pharmacy has come to stay, and it is not the fault of the young qualified man who is now employed by them, but rather of the old-fashioned chemist of twenty-five or thirty years ago, who evidently did not and could not see what the thin end of the wedge was going to lead to. This being so, it is too bad to blame the qualified man of to-day, who is helpless to prevent the growth of store trade, but who, like the writer, "sells his services" to them, in the same way that the vendor disposes of his goods in the best market. What, I say, is a qualified man to do who has not the means to purchase a business of his own? Is he to engage himself to the ordinary chemist, with a salary that a British workman would turn his nose up at, and work at an indoor berth the best years of his life, and never have any individuality or home of his own, or manage a branch for a company, where he is at once given a salary sufficiently large to enable him to marry and live in a manner befitting his position as a qualified chemist and an educated individual?

FAIR PLAY. (254/8.)

C

Infantile Mortality from so-called Mothers' Friends.

SIR,—In reply to your query in the current number of your paper, the figures I quoted were given by Dr. W. Murrell, Physician and Lecturer on Pharmacology and Therapeutics at the Westminster Hospital. In court I used the plural, "mothers' friends," intending to include all babies' soothing-mixtures. Surely it is not right that qualified chemists should dispense for babies in such a haphazard way such a mixture as the one dispensed in this case.

Yours truly,

Stockport, March 19.

HYDE MARRIOTT.

[We still want to know the data for the statement that 15,000 babies are poisoned yearly with such preparations, and why they are buried without inquiry.—EDITOR.]

Our Dear and Bad Society.

SIR,—“You may take our trade, but pray leave us our Society,” says in effect “A Chemist” in last week's CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. This is a new wail and there will very soon be others, for what with 107 bankruptcies and deeds of assignment reported in your journal in 1905, and sales by auction and by tender a weekly occurrence, it looks as if the drug-trade were approaching some very lean years. Do not suppose, Sir, that ever I raised my voice on behalf of the men who would not learn—they are hopeless. But because of the scarcity of qualified men who also understand business methods every successful chemist and every chemist doing a modern trade is hindered in legitimately developing his business. “Chemist” supports me, for he says, “How is it that a branch business is seldom a success?” (presumably a private chemist's branch). There is a deeper reason why a private chemist's branch does not succeed, and that is wages. Pay proper wages; give the managers a chance to develop the business; give them proper fittings and the right goods at right prices, and chemists' branches will be as successful as those of companies. “A Chemist” seems to assume that immediately a man leaves a branch shop and becomes a master on his own behalf he is successful by reason of the personal attention. What an admission of either faithless service at the branch or wrong conditions imposed by the proprietor! The Pharmacy Bill is useless for the purpose of grappling with the difficulties of modern trade, but most useful to Mr. Jesse Boot and to all companies, because it will make their position secure in the drug-trade world. Mr. Boot has issued many manifestoes in his time, and has advertised his business in a manner never before attempted in the drug-trade. He is too good a business-man to neglect such a chance. The Society has compelled him, pushed him on to a chance of booming his business which may never occur again in the next fifty years. The Society could not—would not—see it. But then how could we expect it? Has not the Society been likened to the ostrich, which, when pursued, buries its head in the sand under the belief that it is thereby invisible? The quaking part has still to come, and I fancy it will not be Jesse Boot who will quake. Neither will it be the big chemist or the modern young business-men—except when they behold the latest qualified man turned out by our Society. So many qualified men have sold their services to Jesse Boot lately that he sends them stocktaking now, in charge of the unqualified but highly expert stocktakers.

Yours truly,

J. MAJOR. (Boots, Ltd., Hanley).

Lock Salmon.

SIR,—Re your correspondence on “Lock Salmon,” the terms “lock salmon,” “rock salmon,” and “lac ammon.” are used here as synonymous, and when I took this business the practice was to supply syr. simplex coloured with tr. card. co. I have continued to do the same. It is used in children's cough-mixtures.

Yours faithfully,

Birmingham.

E. GEE.

Is 4 per Cent. Enough Trading Profit?

SIR,—We have just received a circular from Messrs. Coleman, asking us to sign a paper to the effect that we will not sell the 2s. 9d. bottles of “Wincarnis” for less than 2s. 3d. On referring to Messrs. Edwards's list we find the wholesale price quoted 25s. 6d. per doz., and that, with carriage added (say, 6d.), would make the cost 2s. 2d. per

bottle. The proprietors generously offer us one penny, or rather less than 4 per cent., for our trouble and profit! Such liberality is hard to realise. Think of a 4-per-cent. profit, out of which one has to pay rent, taxes, salaries, etc., and to live. Need they wonder at substitution where possible? Of course they will say, if you buy direct from us and take a certain quantity, you will get it at a reduced price; but many cannot get through “the certain quantity” in a reasonable time, and are obliged to buy as they require. It seems to us to be absolutely unfair to reduce our profit to so low a figure. What is the general opinion?

Yours respectfully,

COUNTRY CHEMISTS. (251/12.)

Cork Chemists' Assistants.

SIR,—May I trespass on the valuable space of the *C. & D.* with a few lines which may be of interest to Irish readers of your paper? From my experience of Cork, as an assistant, I fail to see why there is not an association of assistants and apprentices such as there is in Dublin. There are in the city at least fourteen or fifteen chemists' shops, and in those I think there are upwards of 100 assistants and apprentices. This number, I am sure, would make a strong association, and I think, from a business point of view, as well as from a social one, we should be able to attain that standard which we are destined for—that is, the qualification of “pharmaceutical chemist.” Hoping my fellow-assistants will awaken to their own interests,

Yours truly,

CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT. (250/41.)

Neighbourly Advice.

SIR,—As a resident for the past seven years in the smoky Midlands I wish to refute the latter part of the statement contained in Jay Mack's letter in your last issue—viz., “Cold clay soil, heavy rainfall,” etc. Clay soil, 'tis true, but the rainfall is not any heavier here than in other smoky centres. “Compel big fires eleven months of the year.” Well! This is only another proof that Jay Mack's statements are most erratic and the outcome of a disordered imagination, as the following readings will show:

Date	Shade Temperature in Open Street		Weather	Temperature in Closed Room without fire
	11 A.M.	3 P.M.		
1906				
Mar. 16	Not received <i>C. & D.</i>	50° F.	Morning showery; fine after 12 noon; no sunshine.	9 P.M. 53° F.
„ 17	54° F.	56° F.	Fine, bright sunshine; light shower, 11.30 P.M.	1.30 P.M. 58° F.
„ 18	46° F.	48° F.	Fine, intervals of sunshine; cool wind.	11.40 A.M. 50° F.
„ 19	42° F.	43° F.	Fine, no sunshine, with strong E.N.E. wind.	2.30 P.M. 40° F.

No need for Jay Mack's fires, I'm sure. Further, for four months last year—viz., June, July, August, and September—I had no fire in either dining-room or drawing-room. I consider “Another Jay's” estimate very reasonable, and there is no need to lie in bed to attain it either. I have been married six years, lived away from business three, and find on going through my cash-book that my coal and gas bills combined for house and shop have not reached 5*l.* for any one year. Jay Mack says “his estimate of 10*l.* is a liberal one.” True; but in view of the fact that he is held up to be a man possessed of more than average brain-power, surely he ought to give us an estimate nearer the mark. He says: “Saving is a science but little understood by the modern drug-assistant.” To my mind this is the most true and sensible sentence from his pen. Why? He himself is a modern drug-assistant—in fact, “one of the tribe of Jesse.” In view of this fact, and the above self-condemning sentence, my advice to him is to go back quietly to his perch and study the science so little understood by himself and his brethren.

ONE OF JAY MACK'S NEIGHBOURS. (253/52.)

Legal Queries.

See the "C. & D. Diary, 1906," for much legal information about all trade matters. In any circumstance not covered by the articles therein, state the case explicitly with all particulars and submit to the Editor.

Truss (252/10).—(1) A combination of the essential features of two patents is an infringement of both. (2) For the sale of a mixture of black beer and raisin-wine a beer and wine licence is required. See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 277.

Ajax (251/39).—Your head-and-nerve powder is not liable to medicine stamp-duty. The person who told you that it is because it is a mixture was wrong.

Rhei (252/6).—We do not consider that the use on your label of a figure of the Royal arms with the words "By examination" is a use of the arms in such a manner as to be calculated to lead to the belief that you are authorised to use the arms, or that you are employed by, or supply goods to, the King or the Royal Family. The old and new Acts are substantially the same in respect to the use, but there is a good deal of nonsense talked about the new Act containing fresh prohibitory powers. The Act will be more effective in stopping traders passing as Royal tradesmen, but it is not intended to stop the legitimate use of the Royal arms by others than Royal tradesmen.

Lintimentum (252/26).—In Great Britain there is no law reserving the right to dispense medical prescriptions (free from scheduled poisons) to anybody, except that dispensers to apothecaries must hold the certificate of the Apothecaries' Society.

Mellicus (242/11).—"Vaseline" is the registered trademark in this country of the Chesebrough Co., and can only be used to describe the product supplied by them. You do not say that the petroleum jelly which you sell is vaseline; if not, you cannot legally say on the labels "Formerly known as Vaseline" or "Known to the public as Vaseline, Saxoline, etc."

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

A Colonial (250/14) would like some of our readers to tell him of a good aromatic to cover the taste of liq. ammon. acetat. Liquorice and syrups are unsuitable. We should be glad to receive postcard replies.

T. D. S. (249/40).—The sample of ung. hydrarg. ox. rub. which you send does not come within the scope of our analytical department.

F. H. R. (247/19).—Powdered sugar cakes on keeping, and needs to be re-ground. Wholesale houses send out the sugar in a freshly ground state.

Petrol (247/34) writes: "I require something to mix with paraffin oil or petrol that would not destroy its properties as a cleansing-agent, but would disguise it or take away its smell. Something that would form an emulsion with it would be the more suitable." That "something" has so far eluded the grasp of the inventors who have endeavoured to disguise the flavour of paraffin.

Canine (247/64).—TURPETH MINERAL.—The dose of this for a dog is—as an emetic 2 to 5 grains, as an alternative $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain. It is the alternative property that is required in distemper, but the remedy is not now in repute. A selection of distemper-pills for dogs is given in the new edition of "Veterinary Counter-practice," one of the formulas embodying the use of hydrarg. sulph. flav. (turpeth mineral).

A. W. A. (246/18).—Collodion is used for painting on cows' teats to prevent milk oozing, but the practice is objectionable. It is the flexible collodion that is used.

Citral (246/34).—JAM COVERS.—These should be soaked in a saturated aqueous solution of salicylic acid before being placed on the top of the jam. Sulphurous acid is inadmissible.

A. E. M. (241/28).—WASHING-TABLET.—This consists of 1 oz. of hard paraffin. The directions for use we reproduce for the benefit of other readers:

Slide one tablet and one pound of soap into two quarts of water and boil till dissolved. Pour this mixture, while hot, into the washing-boiler, which must contain enough boiling water to cover the clothes. Put in white clothes, curtains, and cotton goods, which have been first soaked in cold water for a few minutes and wrung out. Let them remain at boiling-point, but not quite boiling, for half an hour. Take out the clothes, rinse in warm water, blue, and hang out to dry.

Cresyl (247/49).—SOLUBLE CRESOL SOLUTION.—The new edition of "Pharmaceutical Formulas" has been considerably expanded in the disinfectants section. The lysol patent referred to in that book (p. 407) has expired. The formulæ given in the specification are:

1.				
Tar oil	...	...	...	100 grams
Linseed oil	...	...	...	100 grams
Caustic potash solution (1 in 2)	...	...	...	75 grams
Alcohol	...	...	...	65 grams

Boil in an apparatus fitted with a reflux condenser till completely saponified.

2.				
Tar oil	...	...	...	40 grams
Common resin	...	...	...	10 grams
Caustic potash solution	...	...	...	70 grams
Alcohol	...	...	...	70 grams

The Von Heyden patent (expired), also referred to, makes a soluble cresol by the aid of alkaline salts. It is stated that cresol mixed with a saturated solution of salicylate of sodium mixes with water without separation. The formulæ given are:

1.				
Sodium salicylate	...	...	...	12 parts
Water	...	...	...	10 parts
Cresol	...	...	...	5 parts

2.				
Cresol	...	...	...	32 parts
Caustic soda	...	...	...	8 parts
(or calcium hydrate 10 parts)				
Water	...	...	...	32 parts

The last-named is stated to be capable of dilution to any extent.

These notes will give you some hints as to the lines upon which to work, but if you do not progress with your experiments write to us again.

J. J. F. (250/64).—HOSPITAL FLOOR-POLISH.—This consists of paraffin wax melted and mixed with commercial (painter's) terebene to make a soft jelly. The exact proportions you can soon find out by experiment.

Fossil (Johannesburg) (238/6).—METAL-POLISHING LIQUID.—The basis of this is kieselguhr. The special brand referred to in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is "Dimatos," which is put on the market by Messrs. Southall Bros. & Barclay, Ltd., Birmingham.

Amicus (249/38).—(1) BOOKS ON BOOKKEEPING.—See *C. & D. Diary*, p. 500. McQueen's system is the simplest we know of. (2) We only reply to legal queries through the columns of the *C. & D.*

E. H. L. (248/43).—The value of the theological work printed in 1608 is problematical. As a rule, old theological works have no money value nowadays.

V. S. (248/51).—(1) BOOKS ON INK-MAKING.—See *C. & D. Diary* for this year. (2) CARBON DUPLICATING-PAPER:

Lard	...	...	...	12 lb.
Japan wax	...	...	...	24 lb.
Ivory-black	...	...	...	2 lb.
Prussian blue	...	...	...	2 lb.

Melt the lard and wax and grind in the black and blue pigments. While still hot coat paper with the mixture by means of a sash-tool. After standing, wipe off the superfluous colour.

C. C. (242/16).—SOLUBLE WATER-CART BLOCK.—As we informed you in the *C. & D.*, January 20, p. 98, we have no working formula for the water-cart block made with cresol. It would not be difficult to turn out a serviceable block by using cresol, sodium carbonate, and soft soap, but we cannot undertake the necessary experimental work.

Porous (246/43).—It is difficult to tell from your laconic letter what you mean by "weevils in the joists of floor." If you are referring to dry-rot—due to a fungus—a solution of 6 oz. of mercuric chloride in a gallon of methylated spirit is a useful application. The Board of Agriculture (4 Whitehall Place, S.W.) publish a leaflet (No. 113) on dry-rot which gives some good hints as to the cause and cure of the disease.

W. E. H. (163/8).—WHITE-LEAD EXAMINATION.—The adulterants to look for are zinc, alumina, calcium, and barium salts. The following is the analytical procedure: Five grams of the white-lead in oil is dissolved in a deep porcelain basin, covered with a watchglass, in the smallest possible quantity of very dilute nitric acid, using a gentle heat towards the end of the process. The oil which separates out floats on the surface. The whole is then filtered through a wet filter washed with boiling water until all the lead is removed, when the oil and any lead sulphate, alumina, gypsum, and heavy spar remain behind on the filter. In order to estimate the zinc salts in the

liquid, the lead is precipitated by means of sulphuretted hydrogen, and, having separated the sulphide of lead, the zinc salts are precipitated with ammonium sulphhydrate. In order to estimate the lead sulphate, the residue on the filter-paper is extracted with a warm concentrated solution of ammonium tartrate or acetate until the lead-reaction disappears; the filtrate is then evaporated in a weighed porcelain crucible, and, after the addition of a few drops of sulphuric acid to regenerate the lead sulphate, is ignited and weighed. The gypsum is extracted from the residue, freed from lead sulphate, with the smallest possible quantity of hot nitric acid (sp. gr. 1.2), evaporated in a platinum crucible, ignited, and weighed. The residue insoluble in nitric acid can only contain sand, alumina, and heavy spar, and is ignited and weighed. It is then fused with the carbonates of sodium and potassium, dissolved, and filtered. From the filtrate, after acidifying with hydrochloric acid and boiling off the carbonic acid, the sulphuric acid is precipitated with barium chloride. The total weight of the ignited residue, minus the weight of barium sulphate, represents the sand and alumina. The lime present is estimated in the first nitric-acid filtrate. This filtrate is concentrated, nearly neutralised with ammonia in a 200-c.c. flask, and sufficient 25-per-cent. hydrochloric acid added in order that the whole liquid may contain about 10 per cent. of free hydrochloric acid. On cooling to the ordinary temperature almost all the lead separates as chloride. The flask is then filled to the mark with 10-per-cent. hydrochloric acid, violently shaken several times, allowed to settle, and 50 or 100 c.c. of the clear liquid removed with a pipette. This is neutralised with ammonia, and a few drops of ammonium sulphide added to remove any lead that may be present. After filtration the lime is determined as calcium oxalate in the filtrate.

Nepaul (237/3).—PARAFFIN-OIL IMPROVER.—This powder for adding to paraffin "to increase the brilliancy of the oil" consists of dry salt coloured blue with a little aniline dye. As a rule these powders contain naphthalene and camphor as well, but we cannot find any in your sample.

Cymro (243/57).—HEADACHE-POWDER.—The sample you send is made from a formula such as the following:

Antifebrin	...	...	4 parts
Caffein	...	...	2 parts
Carmin	...	...	a sufficiency

Mix and weigh into 6-grain powders.

W. H. B. (244/43).—DENTAL MODELLING-WAX.—The formula given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas" is cheapened by using a proportion of paraffin wax. The yellow wax for sticking models together is a mixture of yellow wax and paraffin wax.

W. A. H. (N.S.W.) (209/50).—We are unable to supply the lozenge formulæ.

G. W. (252/18).—(1) WATER-GLASS.—The manufacture and uses of water-glass were fully discussed in the *C. & D.*, April 25, 1903, p. 673, and May 23, p. 846. We cannot spare space to repeat even in abstract the very full information then given. (2) SAUCE-MAKING and the manufacture of HERB-BEER EXTRACT are dealt with in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

M. J. H. (249/1).—GRAPH-COMPOSITION.—We last gave this in the *C. & D.*, September 30, 1905, p. 555—too recently for us to repeat.

J. T. D. (248/53).—THE REGISTRATION OF TRADE-MARKS is fully explained in the *C. & D. Diary*, as well as the changes that are taking place from April 1 in consequence of the new Trade-marks Act.

W. B. W. (231/40).—POULTRY-TONIC.—This is *syrupus ferri phosphatis*. Another time you send us a sample for analysis please give us full particulars as to how it is used.

T. O. O. (234/27).—VINEGAR-MAKING.—The preparation of malt vinegar is a process analogous to brewing beer. Crushed malt is infused three times in a mash-tun, and the mixed infusions are passed into a large cast-iron tank, where the liquid is cooled, and then run into a fermenting-vessel and briskly fermented for about two days. This "extract" is next stored in casks for some months for the deposition of extractive matter, and is then acidified by circulating air through the upper part of the cask or by what is known as the "quick vinegar process." If you think of manufacturing vinegar, you will require to spend several hundred pounds on plant to be able to compete, as regards price, with the 198 makers in the United Kingdom. This makes it difficult for us to advise you, especially as you grudge paying 25s. for the only book published on vinegar-making. Perhaps you do not realise that vinegar-making is not a matter of mixing, colouring, and flavouring acetic acid.

R. W. & Co. (240/66).—TOMATO SAUCE.—See *C. & D.*, November 25, 1905, p. 850, or "Pharmaceutical Formulas." One of the recipes in "P.F." embodies your suggestion to use tragacanth as a thickener.

Porci (250/38).—BLEACHING PIGS' BLADDERS.—This is best done by immersing the bladders in sulphurous acid till bleached and rinsing with water. The bladders are then drained and packed in salt to preserve them until they are required for filling with lard.

Shampoo (240/42).—DRY SHAMPOO.—We last gave a formula for this in the *C. & D.*, April 1, 1905, p. 522, to which please refer; or you will find similar recipes in "Pharmaceutical Formulas."

Nicotina (Antwerp) (231/54).—TOBACCO-FLAVOURS.—In Great Britain the addition of flavouring-ingredients to smoking-tobacco by the manufacturers is forbidden, except that cigarette-tobacco may be scented with essential oils dissolved in spirit. The various flavours of smoking-tobacco are due to the blending of different varieties of tobacco; for instance, Latakia and Perique in small proportions impart a distinctive flavour to a base of shag or Cavendish. In this country the only "sauce" that may be used in softening tobacco in the manufacturing-process is water.

J. E. C. (251/41).—The words are "Pour usage externo" ("For external use").

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. Dalton, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patents Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," March 7, 1906.)

"PETRINE"; for chemicals in Class 1, excluding anti-incrustators. By J. C. & J. Field, Ltd., 15 Upper Marsh, Lambeth, S.E. 278,681.

"AQUAMOL" and device of acorn and oak-leaves; for chemicals in Class 1 excluding paints. By W. Gossage & Sons, Ltd., Widnes. 278,754.

"THÜRPII"; for chemicals in Classes 1, 2, and 3, for surgical apparatus, for tin boxes, and for ivory, bone, and wood boxes. By C. Lagemann, Kupferstrasse 19, Aachen, Germany. 279,217-279,222.

"SHAMROCK"; for sheep-medicine, dressings, and washes excluding soap and salt. By Snowdon Sons & Co., Ltd., Lowe's Wharf, Millwall, London, E. 278,147.

"BONORA" and wreath device; for chemicals in Class 2. By W. Earnshaw, 7 Merton Road, Bradford. 278,506.

"OSMAN & Co." (signature), "MORTAPHIS" (disclaimed), and label device; for an insecticide. By Osman & Co., 132 Commercial Street, London, E. 278,823.

"GARGOYLE" and device thereof; for veterinary and anti-septic ointments and for floor-dressing and polishing oils. By the Vacuum Oil Co., Ltd., York House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C. 279,518, 279,519.

Design for castellar towers and shield and roll devices with letters "C" and "V" thereon; for a catarrh cure. By D. J. Falconer, 6 West Park Road, Southampton. 277,045.

"ATOMOL" ("Atom" disclaimed); for chemicals in Class 2, excluding asthma remedies. By Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., Plough Court, Lombard Street, London, E.C. 277,919.

"ABACC" (on a black ground); for a consumption, asthma, etc., remedy. By L. M. Myers, Glencairn, Scovell Street, Higher Broughton, Manchester. 278,185.

"NEURALGINE" ("Neural" disclaimed); for a medicine. By A. Pollard, High Street, Wingham, Kent. 278,966.

"WOOLIOSE" ("Woolly" disclaimed); for surgical dressings. By A. Berliner, 13 Worship Street, London, E.C. 274,013.

"FLORIDIN"; for a powder oil-decolouriser. By H. Bensmann, Langenstrasse 12, Bremen. 275,150.

Device of radiographs of the human hand with and without a special glove; for gloves impregnated with x-ray obstructing material. By W. M. Martin, 16 Penryn Street, Redruth. 278,917.

"CREAM CAP," "BLUE CAP," "GREEN CAP," "VIOLET CAP," and "ORANGE CAP"; for candles, soap, detergents, etc. By the Vinolia Co., Ltd., Malden Crescent, London, N.W. 276,643, 277,398, 277,399, 277,400, 277,546.

"CARBOLAM" ("Carbola" disclaimed); for liquid soap. By McCann & Co., 23 Old Hall Street, Liverpool. 277,315.

"WYANDOTTE" (disclaimed) and device of an Indian shooting an arrow; for a detergent. By the J. B. Ford Co., Wyandotte, Michigan, U.S.A. 277,904.

"JAMES BAINES DODD" (signature); for soap. By J. B. Dodd, 94 Boswell Street, Liverpool. 279,061.

The Week's Poisonings.

SIXTEEN fatalities from poisons have occurred during the week, and two others in which poison is suspected as the cause of death. An unknown lady was found dead in a Pirlicco hotel, and beside the body was a bottle which contained a quantity of corrosive sublimate. The inquest was opened at Westminster on March 21, but was adjourned in order that further inquiries might be made.—At Bolton, the death of a two-months' old child, named Lily Neill, was inquired into. Dr. Mawson deposed that when he saw the child he was satisfied that she was suffering from opium-poisoning. The mother said she had given the child a pennyworth of soothing-syrup during the previous fortnight, and the doctor attributed death to convulsions, caused by injudicious feeding and the use of soothing-syrup.—Five deaths were caused by laudanum in overdose, three being misadventures. The misadventures took place at Worm-leighton Hall, Leamington, where it was taken by Mrs. Barnett; at Brighton, the victim being Miss Emily Linsdell, and at Preston, where John Cowell took an overdose while suffering from bronchitis and sleeplessness. In the Preston case (last mentioned) the laudanum was obtained from Mr. R. Emmett, chemist and druggist, who told the Coroner that he often had supplied deceased with drugs. When he learnt that deceased had taken the laudanum, instead of using it as a lotion, witness told the man's wife to go home and give him something to make him sick, and also that he was to be kept awake. If she could do neither of these things she was to get further advice. The Coroner thought Mr. Emmett should have been more specific and emphatic in his directions, but Mr. Emmett pointed out that he was not allowed to act as a doctor.—Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Hunt, of Bentham, Lancaster, poisoned herself with laudanum in a fit of depression, and Mrs. Catherine Bennett, of Leith, did the same.—A young woman, named Hull, who was in service at Northwood, committed suicide with bichloride of mercury.—Oxalic acid was taken with the intention of suicide by a domestic servant at Horncastle, and by Alexander Gordon Myles, a motor labourer, at Kensington. Robert Graham, of Hendon, committed suicide with morphine in a Praed Street coffee-house.—Thomas Feerey, a Hartlepool grocer, obtained some carbolic acid, which he subsequently drank, from Mr. Percy H. Gamlen, chemist and druggist, West Hartlepool. Deceased said the acid was required for disinfecting-purposes. Mr. Gamlen knew deceased well, and saw nothing strange about him. Mr. Robert Leithhead, chemist, Milton St., West Hartlepool, deposed to a man—whom he believed to be deceased—going to his shop and asking for laudanum. The man was in an anxious and excited state, and Mr. Leithhead would not serve him.—At Pettigo, co. Fermanagh, a farmer, named Frederick Swanson, took threepennyworth of rat-poison.—At Larne, near Belfast, a gardener, named Patrick McKenty, stewed what he thought was bog-bean in a saucepan, but it turned out to be aconite roots. He drank the stew and died soon afterwards from aconite poisoning.—Three deaths from hydrochloric acid—all suicides—have taken place. The acid was taken by William Simpson (73), an American seaman, at Swansea; by Charles William Ebner, a Mile-End baker; and by Joseph Robinson, an electrical engineer, who lived at Paddington.—Eliza Peck (25), a young married woman, poisoned herself with salt of lemon.

College Notes.

THE annual supper and smoking-concert in connection with the Nottingham School of Pharmacy, which took place at Alvert's Café, Long Row, Nottingham, on March 15, formed the occasion of a pleasant reunion, about fifty of the confraternity assembling under the genial chairmanship of Mr. R. Fitzburgh, J.P., the President of the Notts Pharmaceutical Society. After the toast of "The King" had been honoured, the Chairman proposed "The School," Mr. S. Royce, the principal, making response. The remaining toasts were "The Visitors," submitted by Mr. F. C. Parkinson, and "The Chairman," proposed by Mr. W. Lee. The contributors to an admirable musical programme were Messrs. A. Williamson, H. Loseby, A. W. Peak, W. Jeakin, E. E. Turton, and P. Matthews.

WHERE TO STUDY.

The following educational institutions are advertising in this issue:

- School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
- Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 100 and 102 Kennington Park Road, S.E.
- London College of Chemistry, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.
- Northern College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 100 Burlington Street, Manchester.
- Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.
- Manchester College, 225a and 227a Oxford Road, Manchester.
- Scottish Optical College, 157 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.
- South London School, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.
- Burlington Correspondence College, T. Charleston, 8 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Monday, March 20.

Edinburgh Pharmacy Athletic Club, 36 York Place, at 8.30 p.m. Lantern-lecture by Mr. J. P. Gibb on "Cycle-touring on the Continent with a Camera." Tickets 6d. each.

Tuesday, March 27.

Federation of West Riding Chemists' Association, Grand Central Hotel, Leeds, at 7 p.m. To consider Council election of the Pharmaceutical Society.

Midland Pharmaceutical Association, Grand Hotel, Birmingham, at 8.30 p.m. Mr. Arnold Tarkard, F.C.S., on "Medical Quacks and their Neutrums."

Ashton-under-Lyne Chemists' Association, George and Dragon Hotel, at 7 p.m. Inaugural dinner. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from the Hon. Secretaries, Mr. F. Hanna, Mollor Road, and Mr. G. Simpson, Stockport Road, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Wednesday, March 28.

Cardiff Pharmaceutical Association, Park Hotel, at 3 p.m. General meeting.

Thames Valley Chemists' Association, Trocadero Restaurant, Piccadilly Circus, W., at 7.30 p.m. Annual dinner. Mr. Frederick Harvey (the President) will hold a reception at 7 p.m. Dr. Rutherford, M.P., Mr. G. O. Cave, M.P., and Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society) are expected to be the re. Tickets (6s. each) from Mr. W. J. Uglow Woolcock, 6 Western Promenade, Hounslow.

Public Dispensers' Association, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. T. Maben on "Modern Pharmaceutical Methods" (lantern-lecture).

Society of Chemist Opticians, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, E.C., at 3 p.m. Council-meeting.

Sheffield Pharmaceutical and Chemical Society, Montgomery Hall, at 8 p.m. Mr. J. Evans on "The Testing of Drugs for Purity."

Thursday, March 29.

Grimshy Chemists' and Druggists' Association, Oberon Hotel, at 3 p.m. Annual meeting.

Cheltenham Chemists' Association, Constitutional Club Rooms, Colonnade, at 9 p.m. To consider the question of compiling a Formulary.

Leeds Chemists' Association, Old Bank Restaurant, Commercial Street, at 8.30 p.m. Whist-drive. Tick ts (1s. 6d. each) may be had from Mr. W. T. Castelow, 7 Queen Victoria Street, Leeds.

Chemists' Assistants' Association, 73 Newman Street, Oxford Street, W., at 9 p.m. Mr. E. Saville Peck will give a lantern-lecture on "The Science Schools of Cambridge."

Barnsley Chemists' Association, Royal Hotel, at 7 p.m. Discussion on the Pharmacy Bills.

Friday, March 30.

Royal Institution of Great Britain, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, W., at 9 p.m. Professor P. Zeeman, Amsterdam, on "Recent Progress in Magneto Optics."

THE ANNUAL DINNER of the North Kent Chemists' Association will be held at the Clarendon Royal Hotel, Gravesend, on April 4, when it is expected that Sir Gilbert Parker, M.P., Mr. R. A. Robinson (President of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones will be present. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. R. Feaver Clarke, Hon. Secretary, 21 High Street, Gravesend.

THE FIRST ANNUAL DINNER of the Isle of Thanet Chemists' Association is to be held at Ramsgate on April 5. Tickets (5s. each) may be had from Mr. E. Bailey, Hon. Secretary, 9 Queen Street, Ramsgate.

THE TWELFTH CHEMISTS' EXHIBITION will be held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent Square, Westminster, S.W., from April 23 to 27.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

One halfpenny per word with name and address.

One penny per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than 6d.

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

What offers? Pill-machine; cut 30 4-grain; as new; listed (Maw's) 32s. COCKER, 97 Newington Green Road, N.

For Sale—Pindar's No. 1 treadle rotary pill machine with 2-grain rollers; No. 2 piping press for ditto; No. 2 eccentric pill-coater with sifter; No. 1 pill-mass kneader; all complete and equal to new; cost £27; best offers wanted. HOPK, Chemist, 332 Dean-gate, Manchester.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Complete sets of "Year-book of Pharmacy," 1876 to 1903, with General Index complete; published at £9 9s.; price; £2 2s., delivered free. Apply "E. S." (253/40), Office of this Paper.

"Chemist's Annual and Diary, 1906"; post free, 4s. 6d. CHEMIST, St. Oswald's Road, Hexham.

What offers? Green's "Botany," 2 vols.; Pharmacopædia; all new. BROOKES, 8 Caroline Place, Stonehouse, Devon.

What offers? A complete set of the "Pharmaceutical Journal" from commencement to date, bound, with indexes; also complete set of "Year-book of Pharmacy," with indexes. WRIGHT, Chemist, Yeovil.

"Household Physician," Robertson, 4 to, 1,000 pages; Hollyn's "Dictionary of Medical Terms"; Coley's "Cyclopædia of Practical Receipts," 2 vols.; Cassell's "English-French Dictionary"; Cassell's "Latin Dictionary"; Cassell's "Wild Flowers," in 2 vols.; all in perfect condition; in London; what offers? 201/22, Office of this Paper.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

35s.—Secondhand No. 0 Frena autograph lens, good condition. REYNOLDS, 37 Park Road, Blackpool.

For Disposal.—1-plate Frena camera; No. 4 special Bull's-eye Kodak; 1-plate Poca. HORNBY, Chemist, Boscombe.

Frena hand camera, memorandum, latest model, scarcely used; 30s. or best offer. OARR, 22 Hartley Street, Ulverston, Lancashire.

Evans's pharmacy microscope, 3 powers, polariscope, &c., complete mahogany case; cost £5 17s. 6d.; sell £3 10s.; as new. A. H. BENSON, Wigan.

About 5 doz. gold-filled frames, clips, folders, curl, straight sides; all perfectly new; very cheap; write for list. OROFOS, 3 Egginton Street, Leicester.

Clearing Lines.—Photographic mounts, 1,000 plain c.d.v.s, 4s.; 500 Cabinets, 5s.; 500 quarterplates, 2s.; 200 8x6 plate-snooks 1-plate, 5s.; 250 1-plate slip-in, 5s.; samples 3 stamps. EDWARD PECK, East Dereham.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

4 gross 2/4. "Kellenzo" cleansing powder; £2 the lot. "CHEMIST," 47 Victoria Road, Woolston, Hants.

1 doz. 1s. sticks Oowana shaving-soap, 60 tablets 2 1/2. Oowana soap, 200 tablets 4d. Oowana soap, 50 tablets 6d. Oowana soap 12 tablets 1s. Oowana soap; at half-price; 2 doz. 3s. Hall's wine, at 24s. doz.; all new, not been opened; carriage paid. ARMITAGE, 48 Lower Clapton Road, N.E.

SHARES.

Shares for Sale.—See p. 66.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Four 4-gal. carboys, filled, bright, 6s. each; 20s. the lot; seen to day and to-morrow. 108 Crawford Street, Baker Street.

Two spec'd jars, good condition; Maw's No. 1461 Book of Illustrations; what offers? "W.", 104 Farringdon Road, E.O.

Decent offer wanted, carr. forward, for 2 1-gallon window carboys, pear-shaped. TURNERS' DRUG CO., Hipperholme, Halifax.

4-ft. bent counter-case, £1; 2 carboys, pear-shape, £1; 3 doz. shop rounds, 5s. per doz.; square outside lamp and arm, £1 4s. M. FASHION, 23 Everholt Street, St. Pancras.

Magnificent circular-fronted glass counter-case, solid mahogany frame-work, 6 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. by 2 ft.; cost over £50. "PODOPHYLLUM," c/o Barron, Harvey, Giltspur Street, London.

Offers wanted for 7 ft. 6 in. mahogany mirror-backed shelves, mahogany drawers, glass labels and knobs; 2 show jars; 3 small carboys; shop rounds; ointment jars; may be seen North London by appointment. Apply, by letter, WILLIAMS, 154 Great College Street, N.W.

What offers for following? 16 60-oz. N.M. stoppered bottles; 13 20 oz. W.M. ditto; 18 8 oz. W.M. ditto; 12 8 oz. N.M. ditto; 14 32-oz. W.M. ditto; green glass, round shoulders; 15 black store bottles, glass stoppers; 16 black store bottles, not stoppered; 1 mahogany cigar-case, 4 divisions, "Choice Cigars"; 4 mahogany carboy-stands, one very large. WESTON, Chemist, Runcorn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dental-chairs, good condition, cheap. DENT, 58 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

No. 3 Century bath cabinet, 50s.; as new; offers. NOBLE, Chemist, Peterboro'.

Mahogany case plated forceps, elevators, &c., perfect; £3 10s. LITTLER, Chemist, Chesterton, Staffs.

Sandow's combined developer; good condition, 3s. RICHARDSON, Chemist, Holborn Place, Plymouth.

Two dozen quarts Salutaris Water, 3s.; fresh and clean bottles and cases; cost 9s. COLLEY, Chemist, Stroud.

Aerated-water machine, bottle-filler, slate tank, water-meter, bottle-rinser, bottles, boxes, &c. ARNEY, Rothbury.

What offers? Plaster model of o'd lady; also Southall's comb show stand. GOLDEN, Drug Stores, Gravelly Hill, Birmingham.

"Modern Physician"; 5 vols., perfectly new, 25s. cash; Elms' Self-rising Duplicator, perfect, 30s. LITTLER, Chemist, Chesterton, Staffs.

For disposal—Soda water machine, Volcanic Aeration make; good order; syphon-filler and syrup pump attached; offers. WESTON, Chemist, Runcorn.

Exceptional opportunity; American soda fountain; Matthew's six-syrup "Blizzard" in only, with counter, monitor and tumbler washer, complete as in use and good as new, very handsome and fitted with electric light; cost £150; accept £37 to ensure quick sale. LIVESLEY, Chemist, Preston.

WANTED.

Dental forceps: say condition and price. 201/3, Office of this Paper.

Pillar dispensing scales, in good condition. SELLE, 309 Holderness Road, Hull.

Cabinet bath; lowest cash. Full particulars, TURNIN, Chippenham, Wilts.

Enlarging lantern, 1-plate wide-angle lens. HORNBY, Chemist, Boscombe.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash return post. DENT, 58 Hinckley Road, Leicester.

Welch's grape juice and invalid port. BAINBRIDGE & FINLAYSON, Stockton-on-Tees.

Branch practice dental-chair; state condition, maker, and lowest price. 203/5, Office of this Paper.

Iron mortar and pestle, also large wedgwood ditto; state size and lowest price. DUCK, Chemist, Cardiff.

Shop-rounds, recess labelled; different sizes; must be reasonable. IVON JONES, Chemist, Portmadoc.

About 500-gallon copper still, steam jacketed, with worm complete. GATHERGOOD, Terrington, Wisbech.

Counter, glass front 6 to 9 feet long; good condition; state lowest price. HUGHES, Chemist, Prestatyn.

Compact machine for syphon-filling, suitable Retail Chemist; also good syphons. 207/26, Office of this Paper.

Set plated dental forceps; B.P.; latest edition Squire; 2 universal head-rests (Lepper). HERBERT SMITH, Worthington.

Stuart's catarrh and dyspepsia tablets, 2s. 3d. size; please state price and quantity. ASCROFT, Chemist, Luce, Wigan.

Optical books recommended by Spectacle Makers' Company, cheap for cash. "Optics," 36 Canterbury Road, Worthing.

Formulae for hair, skin, or complexion purchased, 10s. Part colours (letter) to W. LEWIS, 12 Shelton Street, London, W.

Tablet-compressing machine, with punches, in good working order; state maker, lowest price. 201/20, Office of this Paper.

Two or three cheap check-tills, Gledhill or O'Brien type. Particulars to RICHARDS, 49 Elspeth Road, Clapham Common, S.W.

White and Humphrey's "Pharmacopædia," Briggs' "Advanced Practical Inorganic," Watson Will's "Pre-criterion Reading"; lowest prices. GOODALL, 190 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.